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Southern Interstate Immigration
Convention - Proceedings - 1888

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PROCEEDINGS
—OF THE—
SOUTHERN INTERSTATE
Immigration & Convention.

CONVENED IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
—@ December 12-13, 1888, ¹³—

AND OF THE
SOUTHERN INTERSTATE IMMIGRATION
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

CONVENED IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,

December 14, 1888.

—AND THE ADDRESS OF—

F. B. CHILTON, General Manager,

DECEMBER 20th, 1888.

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WILMANS BROTHERS,  
*Fine Art Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,*  
Dallas, Texas. 1888.

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# Officers Southern Interstate Immigration Bureau.

F. B. CHILTON, General Manager.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

|                |                 |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ALABAMA        | R. F. KOLB      | Montgomery.     |
| ARKANSAS       | LOGAN H. ROOTS  | Little Rock.    |
| FLORIDA        | J. E. INGRAHAM  | Sanford.        |
| GEORGIA        | W. L. GLESSNER  | Americus.       |
| KENTUCKY       | TEMPLE BODLEY   | Louisville.     |
| LOUISIANA      | T. W. POOLE     | New Orleans.    |
| MARYLAND       | J. A. GOLDING   | Tarrytown.      |
| MISSISSIPPI    | G. W. CARLISLE  | Jackson.        |
| MISSOURI       | J. K. GWYNN     | Clinton.        |
| NEW MEXICO     | T. F. NELSON    | Folsom.         |
| NORTH CAROLINA | JOHN T. PATRICK | Raleigh.        |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | A. P. BUTLER    | Columbia.       |
| TENNESSEE      | B. M. HORD      | Nashville.      |
| TEXAS          | F. B. CHILTON   | Austin.         |
| VIRGINIA       | G. W. B. HALE   | Rocky Mountain. |

## Committee on Railroads, Excursion Rates and Immigration Transportation:

F. B. CHILTON, CHAIRMAN.

R. F. KOLB, of Alabama. J. E. INGRAHAM, of Florida.

JOHN T. PATRICK, of North Carolina.

## Committee on Ways and Means:

F. B. CHILTON, CHAIRMAN.

LOGAN H. ROOTS, of Arkansas. R. F. KOLB, of Alabama.

T. F. NELSON, of New Mexico.

## Southern Ports of Entry:

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

## Southern Expositions:

*In the North at* .....

*“ “ West “* .....

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**PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

**Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention,**

Convened at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 12th, 1888.

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The Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention assembled at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. F. B. Chilton, Secretary of the Texas State Bureau of Immigration.

Col. Chilton introduced Rev. Dr. M. B. Wharton, Pastor of the First Baptist church of Montgomery who invoked a divine blessing.

PRAYER BY DR. M. B. WHARTON.

"Almighty and eternal God we recognize thee as the source of all blessings, thou art the Father of light from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift, we thank thee for our creation, preservation and innumerable benefits with which thou hast crowned our way. We thank thee for our country, for the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage. We bless thee for civil and religious liberty, for the right to choose our own rulers and for the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of our conscience, with none to molest or make us afraid. We bless thee for our expansive domain extending from sea to sea, and from the snowy mountains of the North to the snowy flowers of the South. Much of our territory is untenanted and undeveloped. The plow stands still in the field of promise, and briars cumber the garden of beauty. We beseech thee to send us immigration. Wilt thou who didst conduct the children of Israel from the taskmasters of Egypt to the land flowing with milk and honey, conduct those who are exposed to the chilling and killing winds of frozen regions to this favored land where summer sings and never dies. We pray thy blessings upon our agricultural interests; may our barns be filled with plenty, and our presses burst forth with abundance; may the wilderness and solitary place be made glad for us and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose, and while our valleys and plains are yielding their increase and the mountains are giving up their treasures may every hill top be crowned with temples of the Almighty.

"Bless the members of this Convention and watch over their loved ones during their absence from home.

"Guide us all by thy counsel and afterwards receive us to glory, we beg for Christ's sake, Amen."

Col. Chilton then addressed the Convention as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention:—It becomes my pleasant duty to call this Convention to order and to state the why's and wherefore's of its assembly. If I falter for words or fail to express myself intelligibly upon the present occasion, it will not be on account of my failure to appreciate the honor of my position, but on account of the pressure of the position itself. Well might a man live a long life of waiting and then count the present moment as the most honorable of his life. I see before me to-day an aggregation of representative citizenship from the grandest sisterhood of States and Territories that this Union or the whole world can produce. I recognize the presence of that element of worth and intelligence coming from our own loved South as causes my bosom to heave and my pulse to beat with emotions to which they have long been a stranger. The South! Oh, how I love and reverence her name, what would I not do to help build up her greatness, make her waste places blossom as a rose and her name a symbol of prosperity, peace, joy and happiness in every part of the earth. The solid South—what magic sweetness and inspiration there is in the name, and how it should cause a thrill of pride in the bosom of every true citizen when he replies, 'Yes, we are solid.' Solid for Improvement and Development, solid for Inventions, for Factories, for Immigration, for Moral and Social Advancement and for Good Government. Solid for everything that is pure and true and brings forth and heralds to the world a correct knowledge, and invites a proper appreciation of the advantages, inducements and possibilities of the finest and best section of country in the known world to-day.

Therefore I earnestly hope that it is with these views that this Convention has assembled, that we might as a unit say to the Union and the world that we have thrown our doors wide open, that we need and want population and capital; capital to build factories, develop our mines and foster our other innumerable resources. That we want good, worthy Immigrants to people our lands and reap the harvest which will surely follow well directed effort in this land of promise. That we are solid for all this and intend to remain so until we attain the position we deserve and to which we are so richly entitled.

"Now, gentlemen of the Convention, I desire to make some personal explanations as to the calling of this Convention and state to you the authority upon which it was called and the views that were held in regard to its magnitude and importance by the most prominent citizens of the South. The idea did not originate with Texas. Among the list of Southern States there appears the name of one whose thrift and enterprise has long since demonstrated that she could be safely placed upon the progressive list. North Carolina has come to the front in many particulars and she has to-day one of the wisest, most shrewd and wide awake Commissioners of any of the States. A man who has done noble work for his State and whose penetration is so deep and views so liberal that he it was who first awoke to a consciousness of the fact that combination and concentration was necessary to a happy consummation of the Southern Immigration question and thus it was that the Hon. Jno. T. Patrick wrote the following letter to Gen. L. S. Ross, Governor of Texas, and thereby rightfully established his claim to first conception of this grand movement for Southern combination and concentration:"

State Department of Agriculture, Sub-Department Immigration.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 29, 1888.

*To the Governor of Texas, Austin, Texas.*

DEAR SIR:—The success we have had in inducing capital and manufacturers from the Northern and New England States induces me to suggest that a combined effort on the part of the Southern States be made by those who are officially instructed with the work. Would like for you to refer this to the proper person and give us your aid in the matter. Some convenient point should be selected and I suggest Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., or Jackson, Miss. I am sure the railroads of the Southern States will join us in our efforts. Very truly,

JNO, T. PATRICK,

Com. of Immigration.

\* This letter addressed to Gov. Ross by the North Carolina Commissioner was referred to my office for reply and to which I replied as follows:

Texas State Bureau of Immigration.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 14, 1888.

*Hon. Jno. T. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration, Raleigh, N. C.*

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 29th ultimo, addressed to the Governor of Texas, has been handed this office for reply. Your idea is wise and correct and we will render all the assistance in our power to have Convention called as indicated. Prior to receipt of your favor our State had issued a call for a Convention of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; but will gladly merge our call into a grand Southern rally. Kindly let us know at once your plan, if perchance you have formulated one, as to how, when and where the Convention should be called. If you have no better plan I would suggest that the call could be appropriately made by Texas when rescinding the invitation already sent out to Arkansas and Louisiana. In other words we would at once issue an invitation or call for a Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention to meet at Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, December 12, 1888.

If same is agreeable let me know and call will be issued at once. I feel certain that all the railroads will heartily participate and co-operate in every sense of the word. Very truly yours,

F. B. CHILTON,

Secretary State Bureau.

In reply to my letter to the Hon. Jno. T. Patrick, Immigration Commissioner of North Carolina, I received the following replies and endorsements:

State Department of Agriculture, Sub-Department Immigration,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 25, 1888.

*Hon. F. B. Chilton, Austin, Texas.*

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of July 14, has been received. I have not formulated any plans. My idea was to correspond with all those interested in Immigration in the Southern States and have the meeting at some convenient point about the first of October. I am perfectly willing however that we should meet at Montgomery on the date named by you. I have heard from a number of Southern States. I enclose to you letters from Commissioners of Tennessee and Florida. We have met



with considerable success in our work in this State yet I desire to combine our efforts; we can then secure better transportation for prospectors and settlers than for each State to work separate and apart.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly, J. T. PATRICK,

Com. of Immigration.

State of North Carolina, Executive Department,

RALEIGH, September, 15th 1888.

*Hon. F. B. Chilton*, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—I cordially approve of every proposition to bring to the South a class of Immigrants which are calculated, by means of character energy and skill to build up our Southern country; and shall be more than pleased in every way possible to aid in the encouragement of such a plan of Immigration. Unrestricted Immigration, as it now exists, instead of a blessing, I believe to be a curse.

Feeling assured that the Southern people agree with me in my views of immigration and that the proposed meeting is intended to promote this end, I have no hesitation in cordially approving your meeting in Montgomery, Ala.

Very Respectfully;

A. M. SCALES,

Governor.

P. S.—Hon. John T. Patrick, Raleigh, N. C., is the State's Commissioner of Immigration.

Executive Office,

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 10, 1888.

*Hon. F. B. Chilton*, Sec'y State Im. Bureau, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 6th instant to hand asking an expression upon your plan to call a "Grand Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention" at Montgomery in December, to which I reply that I am heartily in sympathy with all such movements and will do my uttermost to promote your purpose. We have a big field to work, a big future before us, but too little co-operation and unity of purpose and action.

Your plan if wisely carried out will undoubtedly be fruitful of great results. I have referred your letter to our Commissioner with request that he actively co-operate with you.

I have the honor to be, Very truly yours,

ROBT. L. TAYLOR,

Governor.

State of Texas, Executive Office.

AUSTIN, September 8, 1888.

*Col. F. B. Chilton*, Secretary State Immigration Bureau, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—In reference to yours of September 6th, I am directed by the Governor to say that he will be pleased to do anything lawfully within his power to aid you in obtaining a good and worthy class of immigrants for this state, such as will add to its material wealth and prosperity—and to this he will give careful consideration to any suggestion you may have to make. I am respectfully

H. M. HOMES,

Private Secretary.

State of Florida, Executive Office.

TALLAHASSEE, September 13, 1888.

*Hon. F. B. Chilton*, Secretary State Immigration Bureau of Texas,  
Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—I have yours of the 6th instant. I heartily approve of the plan suggested of securing co-operation in the measures for encouraging immigration to the States of the South. You may rely upon my co-operation

Very truly yours,

E. A. PERRY,

Governor.

State of Alabama, Executive Department, Office of the Governor.

MONTGOMERY, September 8, 1888.

*Hon. F. B. Chilton*, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—Governor Seay has received your esteemed favor of September 6th, relating to the proposed Immigration Convention at Montgomery, and he directs me to say in reply that he will cordially co-operate in any way he with propriety can in all steps taken to make such a convention a success. The letter you sent has been referred to the Agricultural Department, which with us has charge of immigration.

Very respectfully yours,

J. K. JACKSON,

Private Secretary.

State of Georgia, Executive Department.

ATLANTA, GA., September 11, 1888.

*on. F. B. Chilton*, Secretary Immigration Bureau, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and in reply will say that I feel a great interest in the subject and shall be glad to co-operate in any way I can to accomplish the great purposes you have in view.

Yours truly and sincerely,

J. B. GORDON,

Governor.

State of Arkansas, Executive Office.

LITTLE ROCK, October 2, 1888.

*Hon. F. B. Chilton*,

DEAR SIR:—Agreeable to your request, I have appointed delegates from the Senatorial Districts and from the State at large, to the Immigration Congress, to be held in Montgomery. I see at once that good may result from said Convention, and I trust it may be a success in every sense.

I am very truly,

SIMON P. HUGHES, Governor,

by J. W. HOWELL.

State of Alabama, Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

MONTGOMERY, September 8, 1888.

*Hon. F. B. Chilton*, Secretary State Immigration Bureau of Texas,  
Austin, Texas.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 6th instant, addressed to Governor Seay, was by him handed to us for reply. We will state that the scheme meets with our hearty approval, and you can count on any assistance that we may be able to render you. We are thoroughly aroused on the question of populating our country, and will gladly welcome any scheme looking to that end: Again assuring you of our hearty co-operation, and assuring you also of the welcome that is so characteristic of our Southern people.

I am very truly,

JNO. C. CHENEY,

Chief Clerk.

Bureau of Agriculture Statistics, Mines and Immigration.

Office of B. M. Hord, Commissioner.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 10, 1888.

*Hon. F. B. Chilton*, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—Your esteemed favor of 6th instant, to his excellency Governor Taylor, in reference to the Immigration Convention, has been referred to me for answer. In reply thereto would say that I will in behalf of my State cheerfully co-operate with you in any plan that will improve and add to the material wealth and prosperity of my own or my sister States. With much respect I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

B. M. HORD,  
Commissioner, &c.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 8, 1888.

*Hon. F. B. Chilton*, Secretary State Immigration Bureau, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of yours of the 6th, and I can assure you of the hearty co-operation on the part of our City, as to holding of a general Southern Interstate Immigration Convention, at this place. Every arrangement necessary to be made, you can safely rely on its prompt execution.

Our City can accomodate all delegates to the Convention, and they will meet with a hearty reception.

I will be pleased to hear from you on the subject at any time, and you can rely on my hearty support. I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. REESE,  
Mayor.

Office of Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture, State of Mississippi. Geo. W. Carlisle, Commissioner.

JACKSON, MISS., September 11, 1888.

*Hon. F. B. Chilton*, Secretary State Immigration Bureau, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 6th instant, addressed to his excellency, Governor Robert Lowry, has been by him, referred to me for reply.

I am one among a delegation appointed by the Governor, last April, to attend an Immigration Convention of the Southern States, situated south of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi river, which met at Warm Springs, North Carolina, on the 25th, of that month. I am satisfied that much good was done by it in attracting the attention of the people of the north and east to the south. I assure you that you have my hearty co-operation in the success of the proposed meeting to be held at Montgomery, Alabama, and would be glad to have you indicate to me your wishes in this regard. Very truly,

GEO. W. CARLISLE,  
Commssioner for Mississippi.

State Immigration Association of Louisiana, 159 Common Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 10, 1888.

*Col. Chilton*, Secretary Board of Immigration State of Texas, Austin.

DEAR SIR:—I noticed in the telegrams this morning, from Montgomery, Alabama, that you are negotiating with the mayor, for the holding of a Convention of all the Southern States at Montgomery, for the purpose of inviting immigration.

☛We had already taken some steps in regard to this matter, and had

been in correspondence with Mississippi and Arkansas on the subject, and we were about to write to parties in Texas, from the fact, that these four States were more directly interested in securing immigration, as the effort made in one State, indirectly assists one of the others named.

A great many parties who visit Mississippi come to us; great many immigrants who go to Arkansas, keep on to Texas. Many of the immigrants we bring here, finally settle in your State, and vice versa.

We had intended to call this Interstate Convention in February, at the time of our Mardi Gras, when cheap rates can be had from all parts of the South, as well as all over the United States.

Unless you have gone too far in the matter, I write to know if you do not think it best to have this Convention in New Orleans at the time named, and make it a grand affair, and bring people not only from the Southern States, but from every portion of the United States. Our accommodations here would be ample for any number of people who would come, and we believe that the interest of Texas and Louisiana are so nearly identical in this immigration movement, that the holding of this Convention here would benefit Texas quite, or nearly as much as if held within your own borders.

We have nothing special to gain from immigration which comes into the Atlantic States, as we receive no benefit from them at all, but the movement in any one of the four States I have named benefits the others.

Please write me at once on this point, as we do not want to clash with you in your movement, and if necessary we will co-operate with you and stop our efforts if deemed advisable. Asking an immediate reply, I am.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. MOORMAN,  
President.

Therefore it was that I immediately on the receipt of so many testimonials of approval and endorsement issued the following calls for convention which were sent out to the various Governors of all the Southern States and territories:

State Immigration Bureau of Texas, Headquarters, Austin.

AUSTIN, Texas, October 10th, 1888.

*To whom it may concern:*

In accord with resolutions and suggestions emanating from the Governors and the Commissioners of Immigration of nearly every one of the Southern States, a Southern Interstate Immigration Convention is hereby called to meet at Montgomery, Alabama, on Wednesday, December 12th, 1888; the call to embrace the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

The basis of representation at that Convention will be as follows:

Two delegates from each senatorial district, to be appointed by the Governor of the State or territory. Four delegates from the State at large, to be appointed by the Governor. Two delegates from each county, to be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, or by the chairman of said board. Two delegates from each chamber of commerce, board of trade or corporate body in the various States. One delegate from each city or town, to be appointed by the Mayor or the president of the trustees of such town. Two delegates from each editorial association in

the States and territories interested. One delegate from passenger department of each railway doing business in the United States of America. In all cases where delegates are appointed an equal number of alternates shall be appointed by the same authority.

In the appointment of delegates it is urged that earnest, patriotic, public spirited citizens be appointed, and that only such be commissioned as will attend. For the purpose of estimating attendance, securing proper accommodations and arranging adequate transportation, it is requested that all delegates be appointed prior to December 1st, and that by that date this office be supplied by all appointing powers with a full list of names of delegates commissioned by them. Many passenger agents have already notified this office of their hearty co-operation, and it is safely asserted that low rates of transportation will be given from every State and territory.

The purpose of this convention is to secure the united and harmonious action of all the Southern States in the matter of "added population and capital for the South," the arrangement of railroad rates, establishment of general offices at prominent points, and that through mutual action and the aid of all the Southern States a Bureau of Immigration may be formed with a width of influence that will reach the utmost confines of civilization. So important will be the influence of this convention upon the prosperity and growth of the South, that it should impel every official to whom this call is directed to take such prompt and effective action as will result in a grand and influential convention.

Respectfully,

F. B. CHILTON,  
Secretary Texas State Immigration Bureau.

State Immigration Bureau of Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, October 26th, 1888.

DEAR SIR:—Special attention is called to the appointment of delegates to the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention, to be held at Montgomery, Alabama, Wednesday, December 12th, 1888. The Governors, Commissioners of Immigration, various authorities and railway Passenger departments of the several States and territories are earnestly requested to take active and speedy steps in the appointment of delegates, matters of transportation, and the formulation of plans and work for the Convention. The united action and hearty endorsement of the movement by the various Governors and State officials insures the meeting of the largest and most influential Convention ever held in the South, while the necessities of the case bespeak that interest which guarantees unbounded success. Let there be no mistake as to a full representation from every State and territory. This is no local movement but one through which, by combined effort and concentration, plans will be devised, funds provided, rates made, and an Inter-State Bureau organized through which the resources of the South will be heralded to the world, and its influence felt throughout civilization.

Representation from each State and territory, it should be remembered, is to be as follows:

*Two delegates* from each Senatorial District, to be appointed by the Governor.

*Four delegates* at large, to be appointed by the Governor.

*Two delegates* from each county, to be appointed by the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

*Two delegates* from each chamber of commerce, board of trade, or corporate body.

*One delegate* from each city or town, to be appointed by the Mayor or president of trustees.

*Two delegates* from each editorial association.

*Two delegates* from each real estate association in city or town.

*One delegate* from passenger department of each railway doing business in the United States of America.

Each Commissioner of Immigration, or other appointed or authorized person, will act as master of transportation for his State or territory, and every passenger agent of every railway interested in the welfare of his State, and the South generally, will proceed at once to make suitable rates for all delegates and visitors to said Convention, notifying this office of their action as soon as possible. Early action in the matter of rates is earnestly requested, as this office is now besieged with inquiries from parties desirous of going to the Convention and taking their families with them to visit different Southern States. A rate extended to cover the holidays will insure a large passenger traffic throughout the entire South.

Respectfully,  
F. B. CHILTON,  
Secretary Texas State Immigration Bureau.

State Immigration Bureau of Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, October 27th, 1888.

DEAR SIR:—If your State desires benefit from the present movement to solidify the South for permanent advantages as to increased facilities for inviting capital and population to the various States through concert of action and general relief measures, you must be up and doing. The time is short and the necessities urgent.

I enclose you by mail to-day ten (10) copies of each circular issued from this office. If you will distribute them among your best papers in different portions of your State, asking them to publish, and all other papers to copy, and will see to it that a strong delegation is sent to the Convention at Montgomery, Ala. your State will surely receive an immense benefit from your effort

Very respectfully,  
F. B. CHILTON,

Secretary State Immigration Bureau of Texas.

Inter-State Immigration Convention, to be held 12th December, 1888, at  
Montgomery, Ala.

Office of the Invitation Committee.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 1888.

*To the Public:*—Announcement is herewith made that an Inter-State Immigration Convention will assemble at Montgomery, Ala., on the 12th of December. This decision has been reached after a lengthy conference among the Governors and Commissioners of Immigration of nearly all of the Southern States. It therefore represents the preponderance of intelligent opinion as to the most expedient locality for the meeting of the Convention.

The basis of representation for the Convention will be as follows: *Two delegates* from each senatorial district, to be appointed by the Governor of the State or territory. *Four delegates* from the State at large, to be appointed by the Governor. *Two delegates* from each county, to be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, or by the chairman of said board. *Two delegates* from each chamber of commerce, board of

trade or corporate body in the various States. One delegate from each city or town, to be appointed by the Mayor, or the president of the trustees of such town. Two delegates from each editorial association in the States and territories interested. One delegate from passenger department of each railway doing business in the United States of America. In all cases where delegates are appointed an equal number of alternates shall be appointed by the same authority.

It will be seen, therefore, that the occasion will bring together a larger number of the substantial and representative men of the South than has ever convened at any one point before. The call embraces the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

The aggregate number of delegates will consequently run into the thousands, and we are already assured, by the enthusiasm with which the announcement has been received, that it will be quite safe to calculate upon an overwhelming attendance.

We scarcely think it necessary to dwell upon the possibilities of this notable event. You know, without any suggestions from us, how great is the South's need of capital and intelligent industry to develop her resources and make her waste places blossom like the rose. That this Convention may be made the agent of incalculable benefit to us all, is evident at a glance. We have only to utilize the opportunity, and the consummation is within our reach.

We take pleasure in announcing that the great railroad companies centering here, have, without exception, agreed to offer unprecedented inducements in the way of cheap excursion rates, and we think it not inappropriate, in view of that fact, to suggest that no better time could be chosen for a visit to the beautiful and hospitable capital of Alabama, where all may be assured of a cordial welcome and a memorable experience. Our winter climate is unexcelled anywhere on the continent, and Montgomery, with its social attractions and its rich historical associations, may well invite the pleasure-seeker and the tourist at such a time.

It cannot be too urgently impressed upon all that the occasion is one fraught with important and beneficent consequences to the South. There should be a general and enthusiastic response to the call and an earnest and enlightened co-operation in the work of realizing its object."

And I now, gentlemen of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention, assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, in the name of Texas, offer you the right hand of fellowship and assure you of her hearty co-operation. I have told you how and why we have been called together and in conclusion of my remarks will say that it is my earnest desire that you be impressed with your importance, for to-day you represent the most conspicuous and important gathering that has met in the South for over a quarter of a century. The attendance from every Southern State and territory evidences the interest felt, and you may rest assured that the utterances of this Convention will be heard and heeded, its results will be a forward movement all along the line. That it is just what the South needs all will admit. That every Southern State will bend a listening ear and give a hearty support to the deliberations of this Convention you *may count on*. To the South it matters not so much to-day

as to who sits in the White House—she intends to show her prowess in the furnace, on the farm, around the loom and at the factory. I do not deem it necessary to utter a word of caution or urge the necessity of that harmony of action and unity of purpose in all of your deliberations as will stamp the acts of this Convention with that importance as will cause its influence to be world-wide, for I feel that you are each and every one of you impressed as I am and that you will maturely and wisely consider every measure that shall be brought before you. I now declare the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention in session and ready for the transaction of such business as pertains to temporary organization. The first business being that of the selection of a temporary President for which place I have the honor to nominate Col. Jno. D. Roquemore, of Montgomery, Ala., and ask that you make his election unanimous.”

Col. Roquemore having been unanimously elected to preside over the temporary organization, he was introduced to the Convention by Col. Chilton, and delivered the following address:

COL. ROQUEMORE'S SPEECH.

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:*

“The business which can call together so large a body of men as this, coming from such widely remote distances, representing States and cities, powerful commercial organizations and great monied interests, must be of such importance as to excite a lasting public interest. A movement so wide and so deep as that which finds expression in this voluntary assemblage, must have for its impulsion a cause which will admit of neither failure nor delay. It is to be noted, that among the delegates in this convention, are men foremost in thought and ablest in action of this remarkable period of development and progress. Fourteen States of the Union, scores of towns and cities and counties, railroads and boards of trade, societies and newspapers, are here met together in counsel by their delegates, to provide means to promote immigration to the South.

“The movement of men from one place to another, singly and in families, in tribes and communities is now recognized as an orderly and constant impulse of the human family, one of the laws of nature. Self interest, the love of adventure and conquest, the desire of gain, and the desire of the freedom of larger domain, must account for this regular and continuing habit of society. The earliest historic account of man, tells us of his migratory disposition. It is related that the strife among the servants of Abram and Lot, caused a division of the interests of their masters and a separation of their families—Lot choosing all the plain of Jordan, and “Abram dwelled in the land of Canaan.” The early settlers of America came in search of the wealth supposed to be here. The hope of gain, the effort to better conditions, and famine and war, political and social disturbances, density of population in the old world, and love of liberty, have given to the United States their 60,000,000 of people with their 9,000,000 of foreign born population.

“The movement of emigration is now so well defined and regular, so spontaneous and functional, so independent of the influences of sudden commotion, that it must be regarded as a necessary condition of human advancement—a process of evolution.

“It has never been attempted to influence the constant stream of the inflowing population from Europe to this country, and its uninterrupted



flow continues its course westward on isothermal lines, and the comparatively few foreign immigrants who have come South have done so without special direction and independent of, and in opposition to, the forces which have heretofore kept the current flowing in its direct course.

"No organized, persistent effort has ever been made to divert emigrants from the West to the South, and no attempt has been made to enlighten the people in the north and east as to the unusual opportunities afforded by this section to thrifty and enterprising people. The surplus or overflowing population of New England and its neighboring territory has gone West unheeded by us and uninformed that settlers could do better here than there. It is said that Kansas is now more distinctively what Massachusetts was fifty years ago than that State itself is now.

"In considering the question we have before us, let us not forget that experience teaches that the first emigrants generally have unlooked for trials and hardships, and often fail to realize their expectations. Disappointment discourages them and deters them from inviting their friends to follow them, and the growth from these isolated "plants" is slow at first; but success will come to some, and they bring in others, and as numbers increase so do the successes, and gradually friends and family are brought to join the pioneers, and the growth being cumulative becomes rapid and voluminous. Cheap transportation, hospitable reception and treatment, specific and reliable information, protection from imposters and cormorants, are indispensable prerequisites to any successful plan for securing immigration. The man seeking a home in the South must have a low rate of fare to reach it; he must be kindly met, and entertained with friendly regard; he must be informed on all the details upon which a man moving into a new country wishes information, with truth and candor; he must not be preyed upon, but protected from the craft of the designing and mercenary.

"The growth of the volume of emigration from Europe to America and from the East to the West, is largely due to the facility and cheapness of transportation, to good neighborhood, to reliability and detail of information and to the protection vouchsafed to the emigrant.

"But not these alone will bring to our midst the wealth of bone and brawn and brain. We must offer to such as are inclined to become settlers in our midst, schools for their children and churches for their worship. I trust I may be pardoned for saying in this presence that the wise and patriotic members of the General Assembly of Alabama, now in session, have voted a large increase of the public school fund of the State. And this same body is seeking a way to still more largely increase this fund. God speed them in the work! Nor yet are these sufficient. Liberty of conscience, and freedom of speech must be at all times, and under all circumstances, not only tolerated, but freely conceded and firmly upheld. No man worth the having, would consent to surrender his right to think and act according to the dictates of his own conscience, as a condition of his residence anywhere. It is surprising to us, who know the advantages afforded so abundantly in the South for comfortable life and profitable business, that this section is not sought out by the great moving mass of humanity hunting homes. The soil is fertile, the climate genial, the society enlightened, well organized and orderly, the people hospitable and law-abiding, the laws impartial and so framed as to afford the largest personal liberty consistent with public and private rights. Then, why is it that the West is preferred to the South by the emigrant?

It is for you to discern the reason and find the means to overcome it. The census report of 1880 shows in the fifteen Southern States, beginning with Maryland, an aggregate population of only 18,000,000 in round numbers, with a foreign-born population of only 600,000, a fraction over 3 per cent. Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia all show less than 1 per cent. of foreign-born population, while Colorado has over 20 per cent. of its population foreign-born, Kansas about 12 per cent. Nebraska over 21 per cent. The same report places the percentage of increase of population in these fifteen Southern States from 1870 to 1880 at figures which average 37 per cent. while the territories of Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming, and the States of Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, eight in all, show an average increase of population in the decade named of over 307 per cent.

"The significance of the facts taught by these figures, must not be disregarded. Let us study the causes which have led the sturdy, hardy, young blood of our own country and of Europe, to settle in the harsh climate of the Northwest where to sustain life in winter, often becomes a serious problem, passing by unnoticed our more productive lands and a climate unsurpassed by any in the world. If the South was as judiciously and persistently brought to public notice as Dakota, for example, and the same facility for selecting lands and settling here was offered to emigrants as are afforded there, who can doubt that the home seeker would prefer the South?"

"It would not become me to discuss to you the value of an increase of population and the consequent increase of production and wealth, the benefits of the investment of capital and the establishment of numerous and diversified industries, in our section; the intelligence and patriotism of the country have long since taken this question out of the realm of debate. The natural movements of men under the well ascertained laws of migration must be directed to our doors, our exhaustless resources of wealth must be made known; it must be made known that the old slave labor South has been in part and is now being wholly succeeded by the new free labor South. That under the changed condition it has been made possible for a single county in one of the Southern States, which had of taxable property in 1860, lands, slaves, and every species of property only about \$500,000, and not a foot of railroad, to return for taxation in 1888 nearly \$36,000,000 of property, and to have had built nearly 400 miles of railroad within its county limits.

"A little more than a quarter of a century ago there was in this historic city, a notable assemblage. Representatives from many of the States now represented here sat in the Capitol on yonder hill, organizing a government and planning for an impending war. As a result of their deliberations hundreds of thousands of brave men went to battle to keep back from the South the invaders from the North, and the bones of a quarter of a million of men whitening on fields from Pennsylvania to Texas, attest the desperation of the struggle, bravely kept up for four dreadful years; we are here to-day to thank God that the Union was preserved, and to extend our hands in welcome to men of the North, and invite them to come and share our heritage and aid us to develop and build up this favored part of our Union.

"When the war then inaugurated, ended, the South was sorely distressed. It had to deal with anomalous and difficult questions. The

trouble it had passed through was bitter and exhaustive; torn by war, oppressed by poverty with no friend to which it could turn for sympathy or advice; with no guide to direct it along the untried way it was forced to go, save its own purpose to do right; confronted and confounded by social and political problems never before thrust upon any people for solution; unaided by precedent, with no example for a guide, it has overcome most of the dangers which environed it; in working out its deliverance it has learned the lesson of patience and self-reliance, and demonstrated a truth, finding expression in the aphorism, that "the Gods help those who help themselves."

"Let us have faith in ourselves, utilizing our own resources, and relying upon the superior natural advantages God has blessed our land with, and unite our efforts to accomplish a common end and we must succeed."

"The details of this work you must discuss and arrange; you should deal with it as becomes the importance of the question, and the far reaching consequences of your work, if you act wisely."

"It is a great work we have in hand—one worthy of the attention and study of the statesman, the philanthropist and the patriot."

"Thanking you for the honor you confer upon me in selecting me to preside temporarily over your body, I declare the convention ready to proceed to business."

Mr. Chilton, of Texas, then announced, with regret, that a part of the program would have to be omitted, owing to the fact that Governor Seay was compelled to be at the Capitol, as the Legislature was preparing to adjourn and his presence was absolutely necessary. He introduced Hon. W. S. Reese, Mayor of Montgomery, who delivered an address of welcome to the convention on behalf of the people of Capital City. The Mayor spoke as follows:

#### THE ADDRESS OF MAYOR REESE.

*Gentlemen of the Convention:*

"The citizens of Montgomery feel very grateful to you for having complimented this place by assembling here in one of the most important Conventions called together for a quarter of a century south of the Ohio River."

"The question to be discussed and measures adopted to accomplish this most vital object, so near and dear to us—the building up our fair South land, be assured, gentlemen, that the people of this, Alabama's State Capital, bid you a God speed, and extend to you a most cordial welcome to their hearts and homes."

The President introduced Gen. R. A. Cameron, of the Pan Handle of Texas, who, on behalf of the convention, replied to the address of welcome and spoke as follows:

#### GEN. CAMERON'S SPEECH.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:*

"It has been aptly and truthfully said, we are assembled to-day on one of the momentous occasions in the whole history of this country."

Some reference has been made to the great struggle into which the people of the South and the people of the North were plunged twenty-five years ago, when we let slip the dogs of war, and our country was wrapped in darkness and desolation. But those dark days are gone, and the past is past. We now present to the people of the North the olive branch of peace, and open wide our arms to welcome them to homes in our midst. We say this delightful Southern country is for you as well as for ourselves; come and dwell with us and push with us in the march of our predestined progress. We want to assure them of the deep interest we feel in this matter of Southern immigration. We have the best portion of this great heritage. We have the most delicious climate, and the the greatest wealth and variety of natural resources and production. We have the corn, and the cotton, and the sugar cane, and the gold, and the silver, and the iron, and the coal, and the marble, and the wheat, and everything else necessary to make the homes and hearts of men comfortable and prosperous and happy. If they cannot be satisfied with these things, they must want the earth. And if it is the earth they want, why we've got it. If there is anything we have got in abundance it is unoccupied earth. We have the earth and the fullness thereof. People of the cold Northwest will find it to their interests to seek homes in the balmy Sunny South. The country of the Northwest has been pushed by the railroad corporations, with all their energy, and influence and pocket interests, and that accounts for the wonderful development of that section. We want immigration, and to get it must organize in the States and towns and cities, and go to work for it. We need a port of entry through which foreign immigration can be brought to the front without first landing at Castle Garden. It is not our place to say one word against New York City, but we are justly entitled to a Southern port of entry for immigrants, and what we are entitled to we ought to go for, bodily and earnestly. We want to invite the attention of the civilized world to the advantages and attractions and limitless resources of our magnificent domain.

"And we can do nothing for ourselves that will not benefit all this country and people. We are one people with one country and one flag. The American people were born to take the lead in the advancement of material development and the progress of civilization.

"Let us work together for the common good of our people and the upbuilding of our country. The day will come when churches and school houses will rise on every hand and the people will thank God for the meeting of the Southern Immigration Convention at Montgomery. On behalf of the Convention I want to return thanks for the cordial greeting and reception with which we have been received in Montgomery. We are all glad to see you and be with you in your beautiful city. It is a pleasure well worth the trip, to say nothing of the important business before us."

On motion Messrs. C. W. Hare, H. C. Davidson and A. Strassburger, of Montgomery, were made temporary secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Gruber, of Alabama, members of the press were invited to seats on the floor. Commissioner Kolb, of Alabama, stated that he had just received a message from the Governor, expressing deep regret at his inability to be present and deliver an address of welcome.

He requested Capt. Kolb extend to the delegates a cordial welcome on behalf of Alabama.

Mr. J. K. Gwynn, of Missouri, moved that a committee be appointed on credentials and basis of representation, to consist of one member from each State and Territory represented.

Mr. Gruber, of Alabama, moved that a recess of fifteen minutes be taken to allow State delegations to select their chairmen and committeemen.

Gen. Cameron, of Texas, moved as a substitute that the roll be called. Carried.

Commissioner Kolb, of Alabama, moved that a recess of five minutes be taken in order that the State delegates might select seats and get together. Carried.

When the convention was called to order, Mr. Gwynn, of Missouri, renewed his motion for the appointment of a committee on credentials and basis of representation. It was carried and the committee was appointed and announced, as follows:

#### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Alabama, D. G. Dunklin, Arkansas, Logan H. Roots, Kentucky, C. F. Huhlein; Louisiana, E. C. Drew; Missouri, J. K. Gwynn; North Carolina, S. D. Kelsey; Tennessee, A. J. McKinnon; Mississippi, B. H. Means; Texas, A. C. Herndon; New Mexico, Thomas F. Nelson; Maryland, J. A. Golding; Georgia, R. J. Redding; Florida, B. H. Elliott; Virginia, G. W. B. Hale. Mr. Elliott, of Florida, was elected Chairman of the Committee.

Commissioner Kolb, of Alabama, moved that a committee be appointed on permanent organization, to be composed of one member from each State and Territory. The motion was carried and the committee was announced as follows:

#### COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Virginia, G. W. B. Hale; Kentucky, C. F. Huhlein; Missouri, J. K. Gwynn; Arkansas, J. S. Koslowsky; Alabama, R. F. Kolb; Tennessee, A. J. McKinnon; North Carolina, Julian Allen; Georgia, L. J. Ellis; Florida, S. S. Harvey; Mississippi, R. W. Banks; Louisiana, P. Butler; Texas, John Howard; New Mexico, Thos. F. Nelson; Maryland, J. A. Golding. Commissioner Kolb was made chairman of the committee.

On motion of Mr. W. H. S. Burgwyn, of North Carolina, a committee on resolutions, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, was appointed and announced as follows:

#### COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama, Dr. Allen S. Andrews; Arkansas, J. S. Koslowsky; Virginia, G. W. B. Hale; Maryland, J. A. Golding; Kentucky, Frank

Von Barries; Missouri, J. K. Gwynn; Tennessee, J. A. McKinnon; North Carolina, H. S. Burgwyn; Georgia, John T. Graves; Florida, J. R. Herrin; Mississippi, P. W. Peeples, Louisiana, G. McD. Nathan; Texas, Z. T. Fulmore; New Mexico, Thos. F. Nelson.

Mr. Chilton, of Texas, moved that a committee be appointed on the permanent organization of a Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau. Carried. This committee was also raised by the selection of one member from each State and Territory. Mr. Chilton further suggested that the commissioners of the different States who were present should be put on that committee. The committee was named as follows:

#### COMMITTEE ON INTER-STATE ORGANIZATION.

Texas, F. B. Chilton, chairman; Virginia, G. W. B. Hale; Maryland, A. J. Golding; Kentucky, Frank Von Barries; Missouri, J. K. Gwynn; Arkansas, Logan H. Roots; Tennessee, A. J. McKinnon; North Carolina, John T. Patrick; Georgia, W. L. Glessner; Florida, J. E. Ingraham; Alabama, R. F. Kolb; Mississippi, W. W. Stone; Louisiana, T. W. Poole; New Mexico, Thos. F. Nelson.

On motion the Convention then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned to meet again at 3:30 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled and was called to order at 3:30 o'clock.

Capt. R. F. Kolb, of Montgomery, submitted the report of the committee on permanent organization as follows:

*Mr. President:*—Your committee on permanent organization report the names of the following gentlemen for permanent officers of the convention:

For permanent President, Col. P. W. Peeples, of Mississippi; for vice presidents, one from each State, the following:

Alabama, H. G. McCall; Florida, J. E. Ingraham; Georgia, John T. Graves; North Carolina, Julian Allen; Virginia, W. B. Hale; Mississippi, Judge S. S. Calhoun; Louisiana, Col. E. C. Dreed; Texas, Gen. R. A. Cameron; New Mexico, Col. T. F. Nelson; Tennessee, Col. Valentine; Kentucky, John S. Morris; Missouri, Col. J. K. Gwynn; Arkansas, Logan H. Roots.

For permanent secretary, Col. John T. Patrick, of North Carolina, and for assistant secretaries, D. H. Elliot, of Florida, and A. Strassburger, of Montgomery; sergeant at arms, Capt. P. Butler, of Louisiana.

On motion the report of the committee was received and adopted.

On motion of Capt. P. Butler, the convention extended thanks to the temporary officers for the faithful performance of their duties.

Col. Roquemore thanked the convention for the honor bestowed upon him, and appointed a committee of three to escort Col. Peeples to the chair.

On taking the chair, Col. Peeples said that it was unnecessary for

him to make a speech on the aims and purposes of the convention, as that ground had already been pretty well gone over. He thanked the convention for the honor bestowed upon him, and announced that the order of business should proceed.

Mr. W. H. S. Burgwyn, of North Carolina, offered a resolution that as a means to introduce a desirable class of immigration into the South, the convention recommended the holding of a Southern Inter-State Immigration Exposition in some of the Northern cities.

Mr. C. F. Huhlein, of Kentucky, moved as a substitute that the proposed exposition be gotten up on wheels. He had heard so much of "Alabama on Wheels" that he thought a rolling exposition would be followed by great and good results.

The substitute and Mr. Burgwyn's resolution referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Gruber, of Alabama, submitted a memorial, the which was to memorial the Legislature of each State represented in the convention to make annual appropriations of \$40,000 to further the cause of Southern immigration. The memorial was received and referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. S. S. Calhoun, of Mississippi, offered a resolution that the convention invite people of the colder regions to come and inspect the Southern country and make their home in our midst. The resolution, which also set forth some of the many advantages and attractions of the South, was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. J. H. Harris, of Alabama, offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on resolutions, stating what class of foreign and domestic immigration should be sought and encouraged.

Col. Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas, from the committee on credentials and basis of representation, offered the following resolution, as a part of the report of that committee:

Resolved, That each State represented in this convention shall be entitled to as many votes as she has United States Senators and Representatives in the United States Congress, and that each Territory represented shall be entitled to three votes.

Capt. R. F. Kolb, of Alabama, opposed the resolution. He said that the basis of representation had been fixed by the call of the convention, and it would be unfair to some States to make a change.

Col. Chilton, of Montgomery, differed with Capt. Kolb. He thought the States ought to have equal representation, regardless of the number of delegates on the floor, otherwise Alabama had votes enough to vote down any proposition and run the convention.

Mr. Graves, of Rome, Georgia, was willing to leave it with Alabama. He felt sure that Alabama's representatives would not do anything that would not advance the interests of every State represented in the convention.

At this point Mr. Elliot, of Florida, as chairman, submitted the report of the committee on credentials, giving a list of the delegates entitled to seats on the floor, and fixing the basis of representation just as was proposed in the motion made by Colonel Roots, of Arkansas, as a member of the committee.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

#### HOW THE STATES STAND.

Under the report of the committee on credentials and basis of representation, the same as the representation of each State in the United States Congress, stands as follows in the convention:

Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; Maryland, 8; Missouri, 16; North Carolina, 1; New Mexico, 3; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 13; Virginia, 12.

Mr. Johnson, of Alabama, offered a resolution to have a committee consisting of one member from each State appointed to recommend to the convention ways and means to raise the money needed to carry out the plans which may be adopted by the convention. Referred to committee on resolutions.

Mr. Nelson, of New Mexico, who had during the morning session offered a resolution to have a committee appointed on railroad excursion rates and immigration transportation, moved that the resolution be taken up and adopted. Carried.

Mr. Graves, of Georgia, moved a reconsideration of the resolution and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Graves then moved as a substitute to the resolution offered by the gentleman from New Mexico, that two committees be appointed on railroad rates, one of the two committees to be selected from the States west of the Mississippi river and the other from the States east of the Mississippi. The two committees could divide the work and co-operate with each other.

Mr. D. McNathan, of Louisiana, opposed the division. He thought best that one committee be appointed, with power to appoint sub-committees.

Mr. Chilton, of Texas, also opposed this idea of appointing two committees. He thought it wisest and best to unite on one committee.

At this point, Mr. H. G. McCall, of Alabama, moved that Mr. E. Stahlman, of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, be invited to address the convention on the subject under discussion.

The motion prevailed, and Mr. Stahlman was escorted to the stand, where he made a ringing speech, in which he assured the convention that the railroads will meet the people half way in the matter of making cheap immigration transportation and excursion rates.



Mr. Gwynn, of Missouri, did not think it made much difference about whether one or two committees were appointed, but the convention ought to be sure to put this important matter in the hands of good men, and men willing to take hold and work.

Mr. Johnson, of Alabama, spoke in favor of one committee.

Mr. Tom. L. Cannon, of Sheffield, Ala., urged the importance of the appointment of live business men on the committee or committees on railroad rates and transportation.

Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, was in favor of only one committee.

Mr. Koslowky, of Arkansas, had heard a good deal about what the railroads were expected to do, and he wanted to know what the convention proposed to do. The railroads could not be expected to do all the work.

Mr. Graves, of Georgia, had been asked to withdraw his amendment, but was loth to do so until he had a good reason. His idea was to have two committees—a subdivision of the labor necessary to accomplish the great purpose in view, by prosecuting the cause of cheap rates before the different railroads of the country.

The question was put and the amendment lost.

Mr. Nelson, of New Mexico, then withdrew his resolution, in order that the matter might be referred to an appropriate committee. Further action was postponed.

Dr. Drew, of Louisiana, moved that the convention adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Graves moved as a substitute that the convention adjourn to meet again at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Ellis, of Tennessee, rose to a question of personal privilege and was permitted to read to the convention a letter which he had received from the officials of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, in which they told him to assure the convention that they would do everything in reason to co-operate with the convention and its committees for the purpose of securing Southern immigration.

Mr. Graves' substitute for the motion to adjourn was tabled, and on a motion of Col. Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas, the convention adjourned to assemble again in the hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## SECOND DAY.

DECEMBER 13.

The Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention reassembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock a. m.

On motion the reading of minutes of the first day's session was disposed with.

Mr. Calhoun, of Mississippi, moved that a committee of three be ap-

pointed to wait on Governor Seay and invite him to address the convention. The motion was carried and the Chair appointed on that committee Mr. Calhoun, of Mississippi; Gen. Cameron, of Texas, and Mr. Redding, of Georgia.

The committee returned in a few moments and escorted the Governor to the speaker's stand. He was introduced by the president and spoke as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

*"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention.*

"The announcement of the committee that I would address you this morning carries my purpose too far. I don't think I ought to interrupt your deliberations at this time, and only appear before you to state first, my regret that I had not the pleasure and honor to receive you on yesterday. My duties were imperative and denied me that pleasure.

"I like to say in your presence that the great purpose which has drawn you to this place has my most hearty personal approval.

"I reflect that at the beginning of this century or thereabouts the particular section which is so largely represented here had thirty Congressmen, and in 1860 they had thirty-five representatives in the House of Congress. The district just above us at the beginning had thirty-five Congressmen and in 1860 they had 147 representatives in the House of Congress at Washington.

"The representation there is based upon the population, and the statement carries the argument that the streams of immigration to this country diverged around the boundary lines of the territory especially represented here.

"The cause and the only cause of this divergence of population has been removed and now under and through the dynamic force of absolutely free institutions we may expect a development equal to that of any country on the earth.

"Men have only to come among us to be convinced of the advantages of this particular section.

"To the south of us is the great gulf whose waves are yet tuning the breezes of the South, and it is still unweary by the argosies which are yet to freight it.

"Further still to the south of us, is a prosperity that is exceeding anything on this continent even, and the connection which will eventually bring into immediate communication the great gulf to which I have referred and the Pacific Ocean will mark an epoch in the commercial greatness of the Southern States that will exceed any epoch in the history of any country.

"Now, gentlemen of the convention, precisely what course is best to be pursued here, I certainly am not prepared to say. That is with your deliberations and your counsel.

"The past is secure and we have our hands upon its sacred traditions. The present and future are ours. Our faces are set forever to the eastward and forward is the best word in the language."

Col. Chilton, of Texas, Chairman of the committee on the organization of a permanent Southern

## INTER-STATE IMMIGRATION BUREAU,

submitted the committee's report as follows:

"Your committee selected for the purpose of drafting a plan of organization looking to the formation of a permanent Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau for the purpose of securing added population and capital for the Southern States and Territories, securing uniform freight and immigration rates, the opening of a general office and the establishment of such other offices and agencies, the arranging of fairs and expositions, establishing ports of entry and the doing of all other things necessary for the development of every State and Territory embraced in the call of this convention, beg to submit their report as follows, and recommend that there be selected an executive committee to consist of a member from each State and Territory, that said executive committee shall select a General Manager, and that said executive committee and General Manager shall constitute the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau and shall hold office until the meeting of the next annual convention or until their successors have been elected and accepted the trust. Your committee furthermore suggests that all matters pertaining to the conduct of this Inter-State Bureau to be left solely with the Bureau, there being no question of State interest involved since each State will be represented by one of her most able and representative men in the formation of the Executive Committee. Your committee further suggests that said Inter-State Bureau shall consist and be composed of the following named persons:

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"John T. Patrick, Raleigh, North Carolina; R. F. Kolb, Montgomery, Alabama; Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Arkansas; T. W. Poole, New Orleans, Louisiana; Geo. W. Carlisle, Jackson, Mississippi; B. M. Hord, Nashville, Tennessee; J. E. Ingraham, Sanford, Florida; W. L. Glessner, Americus, Georgia; A. P. Butler, Columbia, South Carolina; F. B. Chilton, Austin, Texas; T. F. Nelson, Folsom, New Mexico; G. W. B. Hale, Rocky Mount, Virginia; Temple Bodly, Louisville, Kentucky; J. K. Gwynn, Clinton, Missouri; J. A. Golding, Tarrytown, Maryland.

"That when a vacancy occurs in said Executive Committee the Governor of the State from which the retiring member came shall be requested to fill the vacancy, and in case said Governor fails to make such an appointment, the Executive Committee shall fill said vacancy."

Motion of Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, to receive the report and adopt it.

Col. Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas, urged in a forcible speech the adoption of the report, but said it was a subject of too immense importance to pass hastily or without due consideration. He said Arkansas wanted people everywhere to know she had wonderful resources to which all were welcome from the North, South, East or West, America or Europe regardless of creed or color if only they were honest, industrious and determined to be good citizens of themselves, and educate and make good citizens of their posterity. His recounting of Arkansas resources was terse but immense.

He closed his remarks with an expression of the belief that patriotism and philanthropy were both to be prosecuted by the inducing of immigra-

# SOUTHERN Inter-States Immigration Bureau,

Department of Organization,

RALEIGH, N. C.

*Hon. S. H. Rodgers, Chairman:*

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the request of the Convention recently held in this city, composed of delegates from several southern States, to take into consideration the work now being done and proposed by this Department, also at your request a brief sketch of the origin of the Bureau for the information of the general public, I have the honor to render the following report to the people of the Southern States through yourself as Chairman of the Committee appointed to receive and publish the same.

Yours truly,

JOHN T. PATRICK,  
Com'r Dep't of Organization.

The Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau was created by the Southern Inter-States Immigration Convention held in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, December 12th, 1888.

This Convention was composed of delegates from the Southern States, appointed by the Governors, municipal authorities and Boards of Trade, and one delegate from each of the various railway corporations operating in the South; also the State Commissioners of Immigration who were *ex-officio* delegates.

The movement had the hearty endorsement of all the chief Executives, Commissioners of Agriculture and Immigration of the several States interested. As examples of the expressions of commendation the following are fairly representative:

State of North Carolina, Ex. Dep't, }  
Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1888. }

Hon. F. B. Chilton, Austin, Tex.:

Dear Sir:—I cordially approve of every proposition to bring to the South a class of immigrants which are calculated by means of character, energy and skill to build up our southern country.

Feeling assured that the southern people agree with me in my views of immigration and that the proposed

meeting is intended to promote this end, I have no hesitation in cordially approving your meeting in Montgomery, Ala.

Very respectfully,

A. M. SCALES, Governor.

Executive Office, Nashville, Tenn. }  
September 20, 1888. }

Hon. F. B. Chilton, Sec'y State Immigration Bureau, Austin, Tex.:

Dear Sir:—I am heartily in sympathy with all such movements and will do my uttermost to promote your purpose. We have a big field to work, a big future before us, but too little co-operation and unity of purpose and action.

Your plan if wisely carried out will undoubtedly be fruitful of great results.

I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Governor.

State of Florida, Ex. Office, }  
Tallahassee, Sept. 13, 1888. }

Hon. F. B. Chilton, Sec'y State Imm. Bureau of Texas, Austin:

Dear Sir:—I heartily approve of the plan suggested of securing co-operation in the measures for encouraging immigration to the States of the South. You may rely upon my co-operation.

Very truly yours,

E. A. PERRY, Governor.

State of Alabama, Ex. Dep't, }  
Montgomery, Sept. 8, 1888. }

Hon. F. B. Chilton, Austin, Texas:

Dear Sir:—I will cordially co-operate in any way I with propriety can, in all steps taken to make such a convention a success. Very respectfully yours,

THOS. SEAY, Governor.

State of Georgia, Ex. Dep't, }  
Atlanta, Sept. 11, 1888. }

Hon. F. B. Chilton, Sec'y Imm. Bureau, Austin, Texas:

Dear Sir:—I feel a great interest in the subject and shall be glad to co-oper-

ate in any way I can to accomplish the great purposes you have in view.

Yours truly and sincerely,  
J. B. GORDON, Governor.

State of Arkansas, Executive Office }  
Little Rock, Oct. 2, 1888. }

Hon. F. B. Chilton:

Dear Sir:—Agreeable to your request, I have appointed delegates from the Senatorial Districts and from the State at large to the Immigration Congress, to be held in Montgomery. I see at once that good may result from said Convention, and I trust it may be a success.

I am very truly,  
SIMON P. HUGHES, Governor.  
by J. W. Howell.

State of Alabama, Dep't Agriculture }  
and Immigration, }  
Montgomery, Sept. 8, 1888. }

Hon. F. B. Chilton, Sec'y State Immigration Bureau of Texas, Austin:

My Dear Sir:—We will state that the scheme meets with our hearty approval. You can count on any assistance that we may be able to render you.

I am very truly,  
JOHN C. CHENEY, Chief Clerk.

Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics, }  
Mines and Immigration, }  
Office of B. M. Hord, Com'r, }

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1888.

Hon. F. B. Chilton, Austin, Texas:

Dear Sir:—I will in behalf of my State cheerfully co-operate with you in any plan that will improve and add to the material wealth and prosperity of my own or my sister States.

Very truly yours,  
B. M. HORD, Commissioner.

Office Com'r Imm. and Agriculture, }  
State of Mississippi, }  
Jackson, Sep. 11, 1888. }

Hon. F. B. Chilton, Sec'y State Immigration Bureau, Austin, Texas:

Dear Sir:—I assure you that you have my hearty co-operation in the success of the proposed meeting to be held at Montgomery, Alabama.

Very truly,  
GEO. W. CARLISLE, Com'r.

From a great number of endorsements from both railway and steamship corporations the following will suffice to show the deep interest manifested by them:

Office of Hamburg-American Packet }  
Company, }  
New York, Dec. 1, 1888. }

Messrs. Strassburger & Sons, Mont., Ala.:

Gentlemen:—We will with pleasure authorize you to represent us at the meeting in order to obtain same advantages that may be given the North German Lloyd.

Yours truly,  
C. B. RICHARD & Co., Gen. Agents.

Office Denver, Texas and Fort }  
Worth Railroad, }  
Montgomery, Ala., December 13, 1888. }

Gentlemen of the Sou. Imm. Convention:

At the request of Gen. Passenger Agent Ady, of this Company, I have the honor of being present here, as the representative of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroad.

To indicate to you the deep interest our line has in the cause of Immigration, I might state that they are anxious to co-operate in any combined movement looking toward immigration to the South.

Yours truly,  
G. McD. NATHAN, G. A.

Office Seaboard Air-Line R. R., }  
Raleigh, N. C., July 31, 1888. }

Dear Sir:—We will be glad to do all in our power to assist you in making the Inter-States Convention at Montgomery on December 12th a perfect success.

Yours truly,  
F. W. CLARK, G. F. & P. A.

Office Pass. Dep't Memphis & Charleston }  
Railroad, }  
New York City, Dec. 8, 1888. }

Mr. L. J. Ellis, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir:—I would be glad if you would attend the Southern Immigration Convention to be held at Montgomery on the 12th. It was my hope to be there, but I am detained here until after Monday. It should be stated to the Convention that we are anxious to co-operate with them in every possible way consistent to carry out the object of the Convention. We are heartily in favor of making every possible effort to encourage immigration into the South.

Yours truly,  
B. W. WRENN, G. P. & T. A.

Office of American Line, }  
Philadelphia, December 24, 1888. }

Col. F. B. Chilton, Gen. Manager, South-

ern Inter-States Immigration Bureau,  
Austin, Texas:

Dear Sir:—The American Line will be  
glad to co-operate with you.

Yours truly,

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,  
per A. S. Anderson,  
Manager Em. Passenger Department.

Mr. E. B. Stahlman, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in addressing the Convention, made a ringing speech endorsing the movement, and assured the Convention that the railroads would meet the people half-way in this enterprise.

Not only were the objects of the Convention approved by leading newspapers throughout the country in advance, but the plan and scope of the work were endorsed by them without exception.

The plans proposed by the committee on Permanent Organization, which were unanimously adopted, were as follows:

"Your committee selected for the purpose of drafting a plan of organization looking to the formation of a permanent Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau for the purpose of securing added population and capital for the Southern States and Territories, securing uniform freight and immigration rates; the opening of a general office and the establishment of such other offices and agencies, the arranging of fairs and expositions, establishing ports of entry and the doing of all other things necessary for the development of every State and Territory embraced in the call of this convention, beg to submit their report as follows, and recommend that there be selected an executive committee to consist of a member from each State and Territory; that said executive committee shall select a General Manager, and that said executive committee and General Manager shall constitute the Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau. Your committee furthermore suggests that all matters pertaining to the conduct of this Inter-States Bureau shall be left solely with the Bureau; there being no question of State interest involved since each State will be represented by one of her most able and representative men in the formation of the Executive committee.

The Committee on Resolutions offered the following, which were adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the members of this Convention, pledge ourselves individually and collectively to support and encourage any and every proper effort that may be inaugurated by the Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau to make known our resources and to extend to the world our hearty invitation to settle among us.

"That this Convention earnestly recom-

mend the formation of commercial clubs in each city or town in every Southern State, and that the young men of the South be especially charged with the organization of these clubs. Their object shall be to urge and advertise the commercial advantages and opportunities for new increased industries in their respective localities."

Mr. Hare, of Montgomery, moved to amend so as to include all business men. The resolution was so amended and adopted.

The Executive Committee elected by the Convention met on the 14th of December and organized; electing Col. F. B. Chilton as General Manager, empowering him to carry out the will of the Convention. By this authority I was appointed Commissioner of Associations and Organizations on the 17th day of May, 1889, under the following commission:

"Southern Inter-States Immigr'n Bureau.

"Know all men by these presents that I, F. B. Chilton, General Manager of the Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau, having vested in me the authority to do all such things as will promote the interests and aid in the development and upbuilding of the Southern States, do by these presents appoint Jno. T. Patrick, of the State of North Carolina, as Commissioner of the Department of Associations and Organizations, with the full power to establish one head Association of which he shall be the Chief, and other branch Associations in each Southern State and Territory; and also Local Associations throughout each State and Territory; and to establish rules and regulations for the government of said Associations in conformity with the plan of general operations from this Office.

This, day 17, 1889, being the date of executing the above commission.

At Austin, Texas.

F. B. CHILTON,

General Manager Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau."

Thus authorized and empowered I began the work contemplated in the above commission; believing it best to take the initial steps in my own State among my own people, whose support I have had for eight years in the immigration work, in order that I might fully test the plan of operations proposed and correct errors and mistakes if they should appear, where I could do so without imperiling confidence in the plans of the work. If successful here I believed that the work could be extended to all other southern communities and thus give them the advantage of experience as well as of labor.

We propose to organize in each town in

the South a local association through its Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, or where such an organization does not exist, an Improvement Association to be established by our Bureau; and through such Associations our office can materially assist southern property owners in disposing of their lands where they wish to sell, or in forming advantageous co-partnerships with outside capital for agricultural, manufacturing or mining purposes. To accomplish this end we are advertising the resources of the South extensively through the northern press—through exhibits of southern products at northern Fairs—reaching thousands of people daily—interesting and impressing home-seekers and capitalists with the many advantages offered to them by the South, and also by illustrated lectures and through agents established in the prominent agricultural and manufacturing districts throughout the northern and New England States and in various other ways; bringing the attention of the northern people to the many opportunities offered those seeking investments and homes. Such advertising brings us many letters of inquiry and propositions for business from a desirable class of settlers from beyond our borders. In order to bring buyer and seller together we copy these letters and send them to each local association, and in this way each section co-operating with us gets the advantage of the extensive advertising we are doing, and has the opportunity of corresponding with those seeking investments and homes and securing many desirable settlers if they can offer sufficient inducements. By co-operating with this Bureau the community gets the advantage of advertising that it cannot possibly do otherwise without an expenditure of thousands of dollars.

Our plan of organization and co-operation with local Associations has been thoroughly investigated, and the following report adopted by a conference of Inter-States delegates appointed by their Governors :

“The committee appointed by the meeting of representatives from the Southern States at the Southern Industrial Display and North Carolina State Fair, held in Raleigh, N. C., October 16th, 1889, met October 17, 1889, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in the Editorial Rooms of the Exposition Building. After conference and consideration of the important questions before them, the committee unanimously adopted the following resolution :

RESOLVED, That the Committee approves of the work of Organization evolved by Mr. J. T. Patrick, Commissioner of the Department of Organization of the Southern Inter-States Immigration and Development Bureau, and heartily endorses the plans suggested by him, and commend their adoption by all the Southern States, and advise that each of the Southern States fully co-operate with Mr. Patrick in the measures advanced by him looking to the development of the entire South.

S. H. RODGERS, Ch'mn.  
JOHN H. NEWELL,  
P. M. WILSON.

The above report of the committee was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed and furnished to the southern press with letter of explanation by John T. Patrick, Commissioner of Organization, as soon as he should prepare it.

J. H. SCARBOROUGH,  
Acting Sec'y.

tion. He believed it would result in the South with its wonderful natural resources predominating the nation, with the rights of the humblest citizen guaranteed and intelligence ruling the whole.

Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, also spoke in favor of the adoption of the report.

Mr. Patrick, of North Carolina, appreciated the importance of the measure in hand and moved to amend the report so as to make Mr. Chilton, of Texas, the General Manager. He wanted the entire Convention to have a voice in the choice of the General Manager.

Mr. Drew, of Louisiana, did not think it would be right to dictate to the committee.

Gen. Cameron, of Texas, made a strong speech in favor of the adoption of the report as amended.

Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, also favored the adoption of the report with Mr. Patrick's amendment.

Mr. Poole, of Louisiana, made a speech on the same line.

Mr. Allen, of North Carolina, did not think it necessary to make any more speeches.

The convention insisted on having its way in naming the general manager of the permanent bureau, and Col. F. B. Chilton, of Texas, was selected for that position.

There was a call for the question, the motion was put, but before the result was declared Mr. Miller, of Florida, arose and spoke in opposition to the adoption of the report. He wanted the convention to review the work of the committee and leave it with the different State delegations to select their member of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, of Mississippi, the amendment offered was tabled.

Mr. Johnson, of Alabama, moved to amend the resolution by conferring the power delegated to the Executive Committee for twelve months. As a provision of that sort was contained in the report, the motion was not voted on.

Mr. Julian Allen, of North Carolina, thought that Mr. Chilton, of Texas, was the very man for that position.

The report of the committee, as amended by Mr. Patrick, of North Carolina, making Hon. F. B. Chilton, of Texas, general manager, was voted on and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, of Montgomery, Mr. John Morrill was appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Chilton, of Texas, took occasion to thank the convention for the honor conferred in making him General Manager of the Southern Interstate Bureau of Immigration.

Mr. Tanner, of Alabama, said he was the oldest Alabamian on the



floor, and thought the convention had honored itself in honoring Mr. Chilton.

#### COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Nelson, of New Mexico, submitted to the Convention the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

"Your committee appointed to consider and report upon resolutions which have been submitted to this Convention, beg to report as follows:

"It is the opinion of this committee that the interests of this Convention can be best secured by referring all resolutions submitted to us to the permanent Committee or the Southern Immigration Bureau, provided for by this Convention, and such resolutions have been so referred.

"In addition to this, your committee beg to submit for the action of this Convention the following preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS: It is believed by many citizens of the United States that the Southern States do not desire to have immigration from the North-east, New England and Northwestern States and Territories.

"Therefore, be it resolved, by this Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention assembled this day in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, composed of officials and prominent citizens of the several Southern States and Territories that we extend to all law abiding citizens of every religious faith or political party an earnest and hearty invitation to make their home in some one of the several States and Territories here represented in this convention.

"Resolved, That the South offer grander and greater opportunities and inducements to labor and capital than any other country on the face of the globe. That there are yet found within the borders of the States here represented in this convention, a larger acreage of unoccupied agricultural and horticultural lands open to settlement and occupancy at a less price per acre than can be found in any other portion of the United States. That in her mineral and timber resources she is destined to lead the whole world. That the South needs immigration and the kind of immigration wanted is that which is intelligent and energetic men who are capable of producing something in addition to their immediate necessities, and who will thus add to the intrinsic value of her lands and other property by cultivating and improving them. That the South wants more mechanics, more laborers and men who have energy and enterprise to utilize and develop her wonderful natural resources, who will build and maintain factories and mills, manufacture and handle her enormous and diversified products, build railroads, improve her immense water power and develop her mineral resources.

"Resolved, That we, the members of this Convention pledge ourselves individually and collectively to support and encourage any and ever proper effort that may be inaugurated by the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau to make known our resources and to extend to the world our hearty invitation to settle among us."

Mr. Huhlein, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend the formation of commercial clubs in each city or town in every Southern State and that the young men of the South be especially charged with the organization of these clubs. Their object shall be to urge and advertise the commer-

cial advantages and opportunities for new increased industries in their respective localities."

Mr. Hare, of Montgomery, moved to amend so as to include all business men. The resolution was so amended and adopted.

Mr. Johnson, of Alabama, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is to the best interest of the districts represented by this Convention to foster and encourage home manufacturers, while our agricultural interests are of great moment, of no less importance are those interest, which providing employment for skilled labor, provide also a home market for the products of our agricultural districts, therefore this Convention recommends to the citizens of the South to give the preference as far as practicable to the products of Southern manufactures."

Mr. Patrick, of North Carolina, was in favor of the resolution. He practiced what he preached and would not wear anything in the way of clothing that was not manufactured and made up in his own State.

Gen. Cameron also favored the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Sanders, of Alabama, said that it was not the purpose of the Convention to regulate the tariff or violate the constitution of Alabama by imposing duty on goods manufactured in other States. He moved to table the resolution.

The motion to table was lost.

Gen. Miller, of Florida, did not think the resolution ought to be passed by an Immigration Convention.

Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, said that he was a manufacturer and he was opposed to the adoption of the resolution. He thought it touched too much on matters with which the Convention should not interfere.

Mr. Burgwyn, of North Carolina, took issue with Mr. Morehead, and favored the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Johnson arose to make an explanation. He said that the object of the resolution was not to discourage foreign manufactures, but, simply to encourage and give the preference to Southern manufactures.

Mr. Huhlein, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution as a substitute, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That we would direct the attention of the people of the United States and of the world, to the wonderful increase in variety and extent of Southern manufactures, and invite the world to examine and use our manufactured products."

Mr. Allen, of North Carolina, read a telegram from Kansas City enquiring about the proposed Southern exposition, and stating that in case it is held, Kansas City will offer some inducement to have it held there.

Col. L. H. Roots, of Arkansas, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, the lines of railroad belonging to the Southern Passenger Association and the Louisville and Nashville railroad system, have agreed

to transport delegates to this convention for one fare for the round trip,

Resolved, That we hereby return the thanks of this convention to the respective railroad companies and accept their action as an evidence that they entertain an appreciation of the great importance of the movement that this convention is organized to promote and of the good faith underlying the words of promised encouragement made the convention by representatives of the companies.

Col. Thompkins, of Montgomery, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, 1. That the next Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention be held in the city \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, on the second Wednesday in November, 1889.

2. Resolved, That the basis of representation to said convention be the same fixed by the call for the present convention.

Col. Roots, of Arkansas, moved to refer the resolutions to the executive committee of the Southern Inter-State Bureau. Carried.

Col. John D. Roquemore read a communication from Mr. John G. Cullman to the Governor submitting some suggestions to the convention.

Col. Roquemore moved that the communication be received as a resolution and submitted to the committee on resolutions.

The reading of the communication was called for, and it was read to the convention by Col. Roquemore. In the letter Mr. Cullman submitted some sensible and valuable suggestions on the subject of Southern immigration, the establishment of a Southern port of entry for foreign immigration, the securing of cheaper railroad rates, etc., etc. These suggestions, based on Mr. Cullman's long experience, will doubtless have their weight.

The motion of Col. Roquemore prevailed, and the communication was received and referred.

The following are the suggestions offered by Col. Cullman:

1. To establish a seaport in the South and erect buildings similar to Castle Garden in New York.

2. To secure a steamship company which will make regular trips to said port.

3. Have pamphlets printed, which mention the advantages of the South for immigration, its agricultural lands, and wealth in minerals, and its great industrial resources. In this pamphlet every State should enter its own program worked up by its own agent, which, together with reports of the whole South, would be a valuable guide to immigrants.

4. To secure agents that will distribute these pamphlets in Northern and Eastern States as well as in Europe, these pamphlets to be printed in English and German languages. In Europe these pamphlets could be distributed by the agents of the various steamship companies, a plan which we have found to work admirably in our business.

5. If the means justify it to engage speakers, who would address meetings in the East, North and West, and contend against the prejudice of the other States against the South.

6. To procure able correspondents in the Northern papers to direct attention to the South, also have communications in Southern papers, showing Southern people the advantages of immigration and prompting them to overcome their prejudice to immigrants.

7. To enter into necessary arrangements with steamships and railroad companies so that immigrants and new settlers are granted same privileges as Western roads extend, also to confer with Express Companies so that rates are reduced in order to allow farmers to dispose of their produce; at present rates are so high that after the same are paid, nothing is left to farmers.

Immigration agents in every State must be required to represent the interests of their own States. I deem it unnecessary to enter into particulars as the appropriations of the various States differ very much, but the principle object is that agents remain in connection with the society and receive pamphlets, circulars and instruction through the same.

But as this enterprise, which is of vital importance to the South, cannot be successfully conducted unless the necessary pecuniary aid is provided, the first steps which the meeting should agree on are to request the various States to provide the necessary means and pecuniary aid.

This is my opinion of your enterprise, and if at all possible I will be present at your meeting. Yours very truly,

JOHN G. CULLMAN.

A resolution offered by Mr. Allen, of North Carolina, was adopted, tendering the thanks of the convention to the local press for publication of the proceedings.

Mr. Glessner, of Georgia, moved that the roll of States be called, and that some gentleman from each State be called on to tell the convention what his State and people were doing to encourage immigration.

The motion prevailed and the roll of States was called.

Commissioner Kolb spoke for Alabama, and told what the State and people have done and are doing for the cause of immigration. His review of the northern tour of "Alabama on Wheels" was heard with manifest interest by the convention. He was sorry that the Legislature had not made a special appropriation to encourage immigration.

The State of Arkansas being called, Logan H. Root's said:

"I must necessarily reply for Arkansas, as I am president of our State Bureau of Immigration, though I might incidently mention that I do not expect long to hold that position, for our Legislature convenes next month. If they do not make appropriations for the maintainance of the Bureau I fear that some of our present residents will be seeking the more progressive places and communities such as the South affords, and I shall be unwilling to be connected with the matter of Arkansas immigration; and if they do make appropriations for the maintainance of the Bureau, so that some person with ample funds can be properly paid for doing the work, I shall not serve, as I have too many personal pressing business affairs and am at present merely performing duties, while who-soever does supervise the movement must work without salary and pay his own expenses.

"What Arkansas has done in the great general undertaking that has inspired this remarkable assemblage is not of magnitude to boast over, but the little she has done has produced such great results that could the entire facts be known it would be a wonderful source of encouragement. Our best people have been far ahead of our past legislators. The latter have never yet risen to a pride in State development, nor scarce ever

acted otherwise concerning its resources than did the servant of old who hid his talent and was reproved therefor. Though I will say to the credit of the last legislature, they did make a modest appropriation under which Prof. Jno. C. Branner is engaged in making a geological survey, and as whatever educates our people as to the wealth producing undeveloped resources will aid in the securing immigration, I am inclined to have great hopes that our future legislators will arise to the situation. And when we remember that wild, cold, rough, bleak Dakota, with a population of only about 30,000, started with an annual appropriation of \$20,000 and by liberal annual expenditures secured within ten years a population of 300,000 people, it certainly ought to bring a blush of shame to those in whose hands are the destinies of the richly favored South should they fail to make the proper appropriation to make the wonderful resources known.

"We admire such enterprise as your splendid Commissioner Kolb has displayed. We heard of 'Alabama on Wheels' in all sections of the country. We considered the making of a similar effort, but without a dollar of State appropriation we felt that we had not the funds.

"At the request of the Board of Trade of our city and numerous other organizations, Gov. Hughes issued a call for an immigration convention to meet in our capital last January. The result was that representatives came from every part of the State, regardless of creed, color or avocation, so that the assemblage embraced hundreds of our best, ablest, most liberal and progressive citizens. Resultant from that assemblage was a permanent bureau established with a plan embracing auxiliary bureaus in each county. A compilation and distribution of unvarnished facts is all that we have attempted. Our railroad companies have not been unmindful or illiberal in connection with our efforts, and the press, the educator of the people, has in our State very generally done good work in the cause. We have no dissatisfied newcomers, and we have found great good accomplished by having them write back to the countries and communities from which they came, sending to old friends our printed matter with their personal endorsement of the truth of the statements. If any of you would like a specimen of the literature write to the State Bureau of Immigration at Little Rock and they will send you plain, true statements of facts so surprisingly wonderful that you will realize it is no idle boast when I tell you that investigators of Arkansas resources become investors therein.

"Many thousands of people annually visit our healing fountains at Hot Springs, Eureka Springs and other points where they gain health and extension to life without looking into other than those wonders which give sight to the blind, make the leprous whole and enable the lame to walk, but we have many wealth yielding wonders as great as these.

"It is not particularly astonishing that the rich bottom lands of Arkansas always produce the cotton which takes the first premium at every world's fair, nor that lovely flowers predominate to an extent that gives our Capital City the appellation of the "City of Roses," but you may be astonished to know that Pomona and Flora in our State consorts together. So that Arkansas fruits take the first premium, alike at New Orleans, in California and Massachusetts. Nineteen million acres of superb timber, a million and a half acres underlaid with first quality iron ore, two and a half million acres of splendid coal, with many acres lime stone, granite, marbles, maganese, novaculite, and indeed almost

every useful stone found in quarries are only a few of the many resources inviting investors to Arkansas.

"All over the South are wonderful, attractive, undeveloped resources, and it is my sincere belief that Arkansas, the most belied State in the Union, is by the God of nature the most favored State in the Union, and——"

The President: "The gentleman's time has expired, but he will undoubtedly be allowed to proceed."

Several voices: "Leave, leave!" and "Go on!"

Mr. Butler, of Louisiana: "Will the gentleman inform the convention who has abused his State?" [Suppressed laughter.]

Mr. Root: "Certainly. Well, when we were little boys we all doubtless heard the remark, when a man got in a bad way, 'You might as well go to Hell, Arkansas, Texas or Nova Scotia.'" [Laughter.]

"No, no; not Texas," came from the Texas delegation. [Continued laughter.]

"Don't say Texas," Mr. Cameron, of Texas, arose and said.

Mr. Root: "Well, thank God, that is not any longer so. They no longer ask you when you go to Arkansas or Texas: 'What was your name before you came here?'"

"In short, Arkansas invites all earnest, honest, intelligent people everywhere, North, South, East and West, in Europe or America, regardless of political opinion or religious belief, and while doing well for themselves to aid in building up one of the worst belied States in the Union; a State as varied in topography, lay of land, character of soil, products, timber, waters and minerals as the Union, of which it forms a part; a State where investigation results in astonishment; a State of which more hard tales, without a shadow even of foundation, have been told than any other; a State which invites and courts investigation, well knowing that the more there is known of it, its laws, its schools, its churches, its products, its lands and its minerals, the more it will be respected abroad and profited at home by the influx of the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer and the capitalist."

#### FLORIDA.

When the State of Florida was reached on the call, Mr. Vandeman was introduced to the convention. He gave the outline of the organization of the Florida Immigration Association, which has published and distributed a large amount of literature about the States. He said the State had in the field a traveling exhibit, which had visited all sections of the country, and while the means of the Association did not allow extensive advertising, yet Florida had realized some benefits from the work in the way of securing immigration. The Southern States needed an influx of farmers, particularly the small farmer, and in this section of the country the small farmer has every variety of climate and soil to select from.

#### GEORGIA.

When Georgia was reached Mr. Glessner took the stand and beginning, outlined the organization of the Georgia Bureau of Immigration and of its working through the agents in the different counties of the State. Information regarding the State of Georgia is given in the col-

umns of the Southern Empire, a paper published by the Bureau and sent regularly to people throughout the North. Mr. Glessner also gave the method of exhibiting the products of Georgia at the different fairs throughout the Western States. The exhibits were carried in a special car, but the show was not made in the car, but in a space at the fair, and in the articles shown the greatest attention was paid to showing specimens of corn, wheat and other articles grown in the country where the articles are shown. The people of the West think that when they cross the Ohio river, going south, they encounter the tropics and tropical fruits, bananas, coconuts, etc., and the monkey gamboling on the trees. What we endeavor to show the people of Ohio and other Western States was that the corn and wheat of Georgia was as fine as that raised on their own farms, and I have noticed that these people gave our exhibits their closest attention, and our endeavor has been to show them that if they will exchange their western homes for homes in Georgia the change will not be so radical as supposed at first.

#### LOUISIANA.

Mr. T. W. Poole, Commissioner of Immigration of Louisiana, responded to the call and made a regular speech for his State and people. He was not prepared to make a detailed statement of the work which Louisiana is doing to bring about immigration. They had done some good work, however, and will do much more. They are proud of their luxuriant country and productive soil, with its variety of wealth and productions. They feel deep interest in the movements of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention, and will work hand in hand with the people of the other States to make the future what it ought to be.

#### KENTUCKY.

When Kentucky was called Mr. Huhlein, who represented that State, said that he would like to yield his time in favor of Prof. Frederiksen, of Chicago, whom the convention was anxious to hear on the subject of immigration. He made a motion to that effect and it was carried.

Mr. Frederiksen was escorted to the stand and spoke as follows:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:*

I find it difficult to give any opinion about what can be done to bring about increased immigration, as nothing has been said about the money to be used, and without money little or nothing can be accomplished. The members of the convention and the commissioners who have spoken on the subject evidently understand how it is proposed to raise the money necessary to carry on the inter-State work. Commissioner Kolb, in his great work for Alabama, has been following the right line. The South cannot get the common European immigrants, because you cannot compete with the North, especially the Northwest, in the matter of wages, and that class of immigrants come seeking work. The natural riches of the South can, however, attract another class, men who have money enough to work on their own account or to buy land and employ labor. Evidently the European immigrant is of value to the South. If the immigrants do not come to-day, they may come to-morrow, when they have been longer in the country. Certain classes might be induced to come to the South directly—the fruit growers from southern Europe, for instance. All the attack on European immigration is, in my opinion, a mistake. Poor immigrants were turned into prosper-

ous farmers and reclaimed the Northwest. There is no real danger from socialists or anarchists. This convention, with its desire of immigration, is a protest against the sensational cry of anti-European immigration. I recognize the Anglo-Saxon race as the true descendants of the old liberty-loving Scandinavians, but I want to express the hope that the Anglo-Saxon race will be true to the great principles of freedom. I could not vote at the last National election, and I will not speak about politics, but I express this desire in regard to restricting foreign immigration. The great American nation should prove true to its past.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled and was called to order at 3 o'clock.

The President read the following telegram:

*To President Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention, Montgomery, Alabama:*

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 13 —Sickness in our firm prevents representation in your convention. We are in hearty sympathy with your movement and pledge our support to measures adopted. Good immigration is good at any cost. The South has hid her light under a bushel long enough. Real estate agents hold the key to the situation. Let us have more business, less politics and go forward to that glorious future that surely belongs to the South. Count us in on any project looking to that end.

(Signed) NELSON, WILLIAMS & Co.,

Real Estate Agents.

The call of States was resumed.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. H. S. Hyatt, of Mississippi, spoke of the subject of immigration and its status in that State. He said the office of Agricultural or Immigration Commissioner had been practically abolished, but the people have not given up the fight. They are still working for immigration, and Mississippi will be found shoulder to shoulder with the other Southern States in pushing the great cause of immigration.

#### MISSOURI.

Mr. J. K. Gwynn, of Clinton, Mo., in talking about the immigration work in his State, said:

"The young men of Missouri have seen the importance of doing something to encourage immigration, and last spring we went to work, called a convention and organized the Southwestern Missouri Immigration Society, which embraces 30 counties. We organized on the plan that any county in the territory embraced could secure membership in the society by paying into the treasury \$100 on every million dollars worth of taxable property. In that way we raised at once \$10,000. We then advertised in about a million newspapers, to let the world know that we had plenty of literature descriptive of our country and resources. At the St. Louis Exposition we made a display of our mineral and agricultural riches and resources and products.

"At the next session of the Legislature we hope to secure a liberal appropriation for the cause of immigration. At the last State election we had a battle between the 'Colonels' and the 'Kids.' To-day the Kids are on top, and we propose to push Missouri square to the front in the work of development and the march of progress."



## NORTH CAROLINA.

In the absence of Mr. John T. Patrick, Immigration Commissioner of North Carolina, Mr. Arthur Arrington answered to the call of that State and told about the immigration work. He said that Mr. Patrick did not at first receive the support he should have met at the hands of the people generally, but he had been energetic and untiring, and by his push and talent had made North Carolina one of the foremost of Southern States in the immigration work. In the past two years 2,000 immigrants had been brought into the State, and they brought with them an aggregate wealth of about \$2,000,000."

## NEW MEXICO.

Mr. Thos. F. Nelson stated briefly that there was no organized effort for immigration in that State, and he wished to yield his time to Gen. Cameron, of the Pan Handle of Texas.

## TEXAS.

Gen. R. A. Cameron spoke for the Lone Star State. A Texas convention appropriated \$150,000 for immigration, and the people are going to make it a quarter of a million. "We have got the goods and we are going to put them on the market. We have got the country and the resources, the climate, the soil and the products to show for themselves. We want immigration, and we are going to have it; Texas never stops or waits. We want to unite with other Southern States and present a solid front.

"The people of Texas have no reason to complain on the question of immigration. Some great Englishman had said, 'Let me write the poetry of a country and I'll make its religion.' The great blight of the South has been the song with the refrain: 'Simmon seed and sandy bottom.' Now, I don't know who wrote that song, but I feel that it was done by some one who did not want this section to grow up, as it created the impression that the South was filled up with sandy bottoms and the principal products were 'simmon seed.' Another song is the 'Arkansas Traveler,' which describes the Arkansas man as a trifling, shiftless, good-for-nothing fellow, which is not the case by any means, as you will see by looking around at the gentlemen who represent that State here. Now, in the early history of Texas, we were so busy defending ourselves from Indians that we did not have time to try our criminals, merely running them out of our country, and these men were the bad men from Texas, of whom you have heard so much. But, gentlemen, we of Texas are enlisted for the war, and Texas proposes to do more in the future than we have done in the past. We have had immigrants from all the older States of the Union, but we are not satisfied; we are now going into Washington. Texas has mineral in abundance. It can raise as good wheat or corn as any other; as fine cotton as any part of the world. Texas wants immigrants, and she is going to get them, no matter what the cost may be."

Prof. Frederiksen was requested to furnish the secretaries with a copy of his address for publication.

Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, moved to amend by requesting all gentlemen or who had spoken of their States under the five minutes rule, to furnish copies of their speeches for publication.

The motion as amended was carried.

Mr. R. W. Banks, of Mississippi, offered the following resolution:

By the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention, in Montgomery, Ala., assembled.

Be it Resolved, That those of the Southern States whose Legislatures are now in session, or when hereafter next convened, be and they are hereby prayed to make suitable and ample appropriations to promote the cause of immigration and carry out to the highest success, the plans and purposes promoted and promulgated by this convention.

Resolved further, That the secretary of this Convention be requested promptly to transmit to the Governors of the respective States and Territories represented in this meeting certified copies of the foregoing resolution, with the request that they call the attention of the Legislatures of their States to the same. Adopted.

Mr. J. E. Barwick, of Florida, offered a resolution to have a committee appointed by the President of the Convention to draft resolutions relative to the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Southern Bureau of information.

On motion the resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. W. C. Jemison, of Alabama, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee prepare as soon as practicable, a well digested plan for the promotion of immigration, to be pursued by the several States in and of the Inter-State organization.

Mr. R. D. Berry, of Alabama, offered a resolution to have the board of the Bureau of Southern Inter-State Immigration to prepare a bill and present it to the Federal Congress for passage, asking the return to the Southern States the sums paid into the Federal Treasury as a cotton tax, with provision to secure the appropriation of such sums for the purpose of furthering the cause of education, immigration and material development. This resolution was warmly supported by Mr. Burns, of Alabama, and referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Jemison, of Alabama, moved that the Convention have 20,000 copies of the meeting published.

Mr. Gwynn, of Missouri, moved as an amendment that the Executive Committee of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau be instructed to have as many copies of the proceedings published as they may deem necessary. Carried.

Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and hereby tendered to the distinguished President for the very able and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Also to the secretaries for the efficient discharge of their duties.

Also, to Mr. John Morrill for his excellent service as doorkeeper.

Also, to the local press for full reports of the proceedings.

On motion of Col. Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas, the Executive

Committee of the Inter-State Bureau was instructed to call a convention for 1889 at such time and place as they may deem best.

On motion of Hon. F. B. Chilton, of Texas, the convention adjourned sine die.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

December 13th, 1888.

#### THE BUREAU'S MEETING.

The first meeting of the Southern Immigration Bureau, organized at the Inter-State Convention, was held this afternoon in the office of Commissioner Kolb, at the capitol.

The Bureau unanimously elected Commissioner F. B. Chilton, as General Manager, as a ratification of his election to that position by the Convention.

A resolution making General Manager Chilton chairman of all sub-committees was unanimously adopted.

A sub-committee on railroads, excursion rates and immigration transportation was appointed as follows: R. F. Kolb, of Alabama; J. E. Ingraham, Florida; John T. Patrick, North Carolina.

A sub-committee on ways and means was appointed as follows: Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas; R. F. Kolb, of Alabama; T. F. Nelson, of New Mexico.

After a long discussion, New Orleans and Savannah were both selected as ports of entry for emigrants.

The question of publishing the proceedings of the convention was discussed and it was decided to print 20,000 copies.

The Bureau adjourned to meet in Commissioner Kolb's office tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

December 14th, 1888.

The sub-committees on ways and means, of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau met at the State Capitol at 10 o'clock, General Manager F. B. Chilton in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the General Manager employ his own secretaries and office help.

Resolved, That the publication of the proceedings of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention be left with the General Manager, empowering him to contract for the same.

Resolved, That all matters pertaining to the conduct of the Inter-State Bureau be left to the General Manager, and that this committee do now adjourn subject to the call of the General Manager.

Adjourned sine die.

PRINCIPAL LETTERS, TELEGRAMS AND RESOLUTIONS  
WHICH FOR INFORMATION AND ATTENTION  
ARE PRINTED IN FULL.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DELIVERANCE IS AT HAND.

Washington, Dec. 15.—“True Southern Policies.” The Southern Immigration Convention at Montgomery is the most definite and intelligent step the South has yet taken toward a realization of her industrial possibilities. The resolutions adopted were of as liberal and advanced a character as could be desired. For twenty years the South has been trying to shake off the effects of the war. Defeat brought a chain of disasters that were hardly less terrible than defeat itself. The white people were confronted by an immense slave population, made citizens by a stroke of one man’s pen. Mis-government, race collisions, strife, bitterness and general gloom and discouragement were inevitable. But time heals all wounds and time has healed this one.

• The day of the South’s deliverance is at hand; not such a deliverance as she sought in 1861, but an industrial and commercial deliverance, through which she will arrive at an impregnable basis of wealth and power.

We congratulate the Montgomery convention on the wisdom shown in its proceedings. The entire country cannot fail to applaud the generous sentiments there expressed, and there can be no doubt that good results will follow.—Washington Post.

FROM COLORADO.

Pueblo, Col., Dec. 14.

*To Col. F. B. Chilton, Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau.*

We request you to hold your projected exposition in Pueblo. We tender you the free use of our half million dollar Opera House for convention purposes and the State Fair grounds and exposition buildings for your products, and ten thousand dollars for incidental expenses. Our climate is unexcelled at all seasons and our winter weather approaches perfection.

PUEBLO BOARD OF TRADE.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

*Col. F. B. Chilton, General Manager Inter-State Bureau of Immigration.*

New Orleans, Dec. 14.—The brief time in which to canvass to secure inducements to offer you to locate your headquarters in our city disables us from proffering now that encouragement which we feel New Orleans will give upon due consideration. You can rest assured of our hearty co-operation in the effort to aid in the utmost of our ability the sustaining of the Bureau of Immigration if located in our city.

H. Dudley Coleman, President Chamber of Commerce; Hugh McLosky, President Produce Exchange; James G. Clark, President City Council; Joseph H. Shakespear, Mayor; E. B. Wheelock, R. M. Ony, M. R. Spellman, Hilliard Lee, Frank A. Lee, S. O. Thomas, President Cotton Exchange.

New Orleans, Dec. 19.

*Col. F. B. Chilton, General Manager Inter-State Bureau of Immigration.*

Satisfactory meeting of citizens just been held at Cotton Exchange and money subscribed, but committee will work to-morrow to increase the amount and telegraph you results.

BAKER & SMITH for Committee.

Resolution offered by S. S. Calhoun, of Mississippi:

"Resolved, That we the members of this Convention pledge ourselves individually and collectively to support and encourage any and every proper effort that may be inaugurated by the Southern Inter-State Bureau to make known our resources and to extend our hearty invitation to settle among us."

Adopted.

Offered by W. H. S. Burgwyn, of North Carolina:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the president of this Convention to draft resolutions to be presented to this Convention relative to the establishment and maintainance, at some one of the many central Southern cities of a permanent bureau of information and exhibits of Southern resources, the same to be sustained by the several States interested and said bureau to consist of one or more agents to be appointed and paid by the respective States."

Referred to Bureau.

Resolution by R. D. Barry, of Alabama:

"Resolved, That the Executive board of the Bureau of Inter-State Immigration. Be and are hereby directed to prepare a bill and present to the Federal Congress for passage, asking the return to the several State treasuries the same paid into the Federal Treasury by said States, as tax on cotton, with such provision as will secure the appropriation by the several States of such money, to the cause of Education, Immigration and such other purposes as may be lawful, under such rules and regulations as the legislatures of the several States may provide by law.

"Resolved further, That the representatives in Congress from the States and Territories represented in this Convention are requested to urge the passage of such a bill until it passes or is defeated for all time.

"Resolved further, That said Executive Board shall at each meeting of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention report what progress they have made toward securing the passage of said bill."

Referred.

Resolutions offered by W. H. S. Burgwyn, of North Carolina:

1. "Resolved, That as a means to introduce a desirable class of domestic as well as foreign immigrants into the South, this Convention recommend the holding of a Southern Inter-State Exposition in some one of the following cities, to-wit: Philadelphia, New York, Boston, St. Paul, Kansas City or Chicago, as it may be determined hereafter. Said Exposition to begin on Oct. 1, 1891, and end Jan. 1, 1892.

2. "That to this end the several State Governments of said Southern States be memorialized to appropriate an amount sufficient to secure

a proper exhibit of said States, resources, which exhibit shall be under the charge of said State's Department of agriculture.

3. "That when as many as seven of said Southern States and Territories have concurred in this recommendation, and passed the necessary laws to carry out the same, it is further recommended that the committee of the agricultural departments of said States, or the person duly appointed to take charge of said State's Exhibit, meet in committee and exercise the power of an Executive Committee with authority to appoint and elect such officers as they may deem expedient and make all proper and necessary arrangements for holding said Exposition.

4. "That a Committee of three from each State and Territory to be selected by the President of this Convention, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to submit the resolutions to their respective State and Territories and urge their adoption and passage of laws necessary to carry out these recommendations."

Referred.

Resolution offered by S. H. Gruber, of Alabama:

"To the Legislative Assemblies of the State of Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Maryland, Arkansas, Mississippi and the Territory of New Mexico.

"The Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention including representatives from the above named States in session assembled, recognizing that the time has come to divert a part of the great westward Immigration to the South in order to build up the country and to fill it as quickly as possible with good people, and thereby increase the assessable valuation of the States of the South, and further recognizing that any monies now judiciously used and expended in inducing Immigration to such States, will in a few years repay the States tenfold for all sums so expended.

"Memorialize your honorable bodies to each appropriate at least the sum of forty thousand dollars per year for five successive years to be used under the direction of the Governor and Immigration Commissioner of such States."

North Alabama Land and Immigration Co., Land Department.

CULLMAN, ALA., December 5, 1888.

*His Excellency, Governor Thos. Seay, Montgomery, Ala.*

Dear Sir:—Referring to my interview with you at my last visit, I take the liberty to address you herewith in behalf of immigration, hoping that some of it may be of use to you at the meeting on the 12th of this month.

You have invited all the Southern States for the purpose I presume to bespeak in what manner may be worked jointly to lead the stream of Immigration to the South.

To the same effect the same invitation was given out in 1884 by the Governor of Tennessee and myself at the time invited, was requested to give my opinion as to the matter to the President of the Southern Immigration Association, Col. McWhirter, which I did on March 6, 1884, and whereof I send you herewith a copy.

The Association of the Southern States took place (see annexed re-

port) at this meeting, but my principal motion that the States, which would have the greatest benefit therefrom, should give each about \$50,000 thereto, was not accepted, because it was at that time doubted that the enterprise would be a success and on proposal to build a stock company, the same was accepted.

I expressed my opinion in that way that I doubted whether any money could be raised on this plan and feared the Association would not attain its aim and so it came, for after two years existence the matter fell asleep.

I introduced a bill in the Legislature in Montgomery for many years, worked even for it with the support of Senator Morgan already in 1874, but had never success and I was therefore determined not to do anything any more, but work quietly ahead with my private means at my colony here.

But when I read your message in Germany last summer (where it was sent to me) and saw what interest yourself and Mr. Kolb take in the matter, I made immediately the greatest effort in Germany to secure the means, which, with your aid and pecuniary help of the State, should bring my plan to a success, of course this was only meant for my State, Alabama. Particulars are well known to you, as you heard the communications of Mr. Kohlmann and myself at the time. Thereby I have to remark that Mr. Kohlmann meant only to ask the aid of the State for the few first passages, which as he says should serve as excursions and advertisement.

You will find in my proposition, that in case of an Association of the Southern States, the work as well as the money which every State will contribute, has to be divided in two parts and particularly like the Union, the general work will be attended to by the office of the Union, while every State works separate again for itself. This is absolutely necessary, because the interests of the different States are very different from one another, and this will avoid difficulties.

One of the first questions will be that for a seaport, where the immigrants shall land, which was already brought in consideration in 1884 in the Southern Immigration Company and discussed, some proposing Charleston, Savannah, others New Brunswick, Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans and the latter one got the majority. I had liked to see Mobile or Pensacola to be the one.

Should the legislature of Alabama really see into the usefulness of the matter and decide to do something, it ought only to allow one half of the money to be granted to the Union, the other half to be given to the State department of Immigration, provided that all other States will join in the resolution.

I am old and do not know how long I may work in my enterprise, I do not accept any position or responsibility, I only work, yet what I desire and my energy and strength will allow, but to attain to bring the tide of Immigration to the South is my heartiest wish to live to see.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN G. CULLMANN.

North Alabama Land and Immigration Co., Land Department.

CULLMANN, ALA., March 6, 1884.

Col. A. J. McWhirter, Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir:—In your favor of February 27, you requested that I express

In my opinion, how the Southern Immigration Society should operate mutually for the fourteen Southern States so that successful Immigration is led to the South. Your first letter was sent by me to my son, who replied to the same a few days ago, and I now base my opinion on his views and my experience in the Immigration business, and take the liberty to acquaint you with same. There is no question that a great deal can be accomplished by working together, and if the work would be entrusted to efficient, energetic and able parties, who display an interest in the matter and have the necessary experience. The work of the Society ought to be divided into two parts:

1. The general work of the Society.
2. The work of each Immigration agent in his own State. The work of the Society would principally be conducted outside, being necessary to lead the tide of Immigration to the South and classified as follows:

1. To establish a seaport in the South and erect buildings similar to Castle Garden in New York.
2. To secure a steamship company which will make regular trips to said port.
3. Have pamphlets printed, which mention the advantages of the South for Immigration, its agricultural lands and wealth in minerals and its industrial resources. In this pamphlet every State should enter its own program worked up by its own agent, which together with reports of the whole South would be a valuable guide to immigrants.
4. To secure agents that will distribute these pamphlets in Northern and Eastern States as well as in Europe. These pamphlets to be printed in English and German languages, in Europe these pamphlets could be distributed by agents of the various steamship companies, a plan which we have found to work admirably in our business.
5. If the means justify it, to engage speakers who would address meetings in the East, North and West, and contend against the prejudice of the other States against the South.
6. To procure able correspondents in the Northern papers to direct attention to the South, also have communication in Southern papers, showing Southern people the advantages of Immigration and prompting them to overcome their prejudice to Immigrants.
7. To enter into necessary arrangements with steamship and railroad companies so that immigrants and new settlers are granted same privilege as Western Roads extend, also to confer with Express Companies so that rates are reduced in order to allow farmers to dispose of their produce, as present rates are so high that after same are paid nothing is left to farmers.

Immigration agents in every State must be required to represent the interests of their own State; I deem it unnecessary to enter into particulars as the appropriation of the various States differ very much, but the principal object is that agents remain in connection with the Society and receive pamphlets, circulars and instruction through the same.

But as this enterprise which is of vital importance to the South cannot be successfully conducted unless the necessary pecuniary aid is provided, the first steps which the meeting of the Society at Nashville should agree on are to request the various States to provide the necessary means and pecuniary aid.



This is my opinion of your enterprise and if at all possible I will be present at your meeting.

Yours very truly,

[Signed]

JOHN G. CULLMANN.

Office of Hamburg-American Packet Co.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1888.

*Messrs. Strassburger and Sons*, Montgomery, Ala.

Gentlemen:—We received your favor of 28th ult., and the papers you kindly sent us. We will with pleasure authorize you to represent us at the meeting in order to obtain the same advantages that may be given to the North German Lloyd.

If any privileges are to be granted, we would like to be put on the same footing as the Lloyd.

Please note that all agitation for emigration by word or writing is prohibited in Germany and severely punished. Glowing advertisements showing the advantages of States, etc., are forbidden long ago. What could be done would be to send a large number of maps (10-50,000) of Alabama giving statistical references only and no comparisons to Hamburg. These maps must be blank on the reverse. Our company will then print their ad's on the back and distribute them through their agents in Europe.

Yours truly,

[Signed]

C. B. RICHARD & Co., Gen'l Agts.

Office of Denver, Texas & Fort Worth R. R.,

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13, 1888.

*Gentlemen of the Southern Immigration Convention:*

At the request of General Passenger Agent Ady of this Company, I have the honor of being present here, as the representative of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth R. R.

To indicate to you the deep interest which our line has in the cause of Immigration, I might state that General R. A. Cameron, Commissioner of Immigration, and Thos. F. Nelson, Manager of Advertising department of our road, are constantly engaged in bringing to the notice of homeseekers the advantages offered in the Pan Handle of Texas, and they are anxious to co-operate in any combined movement looking toward immigration to the South.

Yours truly,

G. MCD. NATHAN., G. A.

Office of the Seaboard Air Line,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 31, 1888.

*J. T. Patrick, Esq.*, Commissioner, City.

Dear Sir:—Referring to the enclosed:

We will be glad to do all in our power to assist you and others in making the Inter-State Convention at Montgomery on September 12, a perfect success.

Yours truly,

F. W. CLARK, G. F. & P. A.

Office of Passenger Dept. Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 8, 1888.

*Mr. L. J. Ellis*, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:—I would be glad if you would attend the Southern Immigration Convention to be held at Montgomery on the 12th. It was my

hope to be there, but I am detained here until after Monday. It should be stated to the Convention that we are anxious to co-operate with them in every possible way consistent to carry out the object of the Convention. We are heartily in favor of making every possible effort to encourage Immigration into the South.

Yours truly,

B. W. WRENN, G. P. & T. A.

Office of American Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24th, 1888.

Col. F. B. Chilton, Gen'l M'gr Southern Inter-States

Immigration Bureau, Austin, Texas:

Dear Sir:—Your favor 18th inst. to hand and noted. We shall take great pleasure in working with you as far as possible to induce immigration to the South. The American Line will be glad to co-operate with you.

Yours truly,

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, (per A. S. Anderson),  
Manager Em. Pass'r Dept.

Address of General Manager F. B. Chilton, in obedience to the following resolution passed upon by the convention assembled.

Mr. Jemison of Alabama, offered a resolution that as soon as the permanent Bureau of Southern Immigration is organized it be requested to prepare a plan of action, in reference to immigration to be followed by the States separately. Referred to the permanent bureau.

#### ADDRESS.

*Office of Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau.*

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

R. F. Kolb, Montgomery, Alabama.  
Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Arkansas.  
J. E. Ingraham, Sanford, Florida.  
W. L. Glessner, Americus, Georgia.  
Temple Bodley, Louisville, Kentucky.  
T. W. Poole, New Orleans Louisiana.  
J. A. Golding, Tarrytown, Maryland.  
G. W. Carlisle, Jackson, Mississippi.  
J. K. Gwynn, Clinton, Missouri.  
T. F. Nelson, Folsom, New Mexico.  
John T. Patrick, Raleigh, North Carolina.  
A. P. Butler, Columbia, South Carolina.  
B. M. Hord, Nashville, Tennessee.  
F. B. Chilton, Austin, Texas.  
G. W. B. Hale, Rocky Mountain, Virginia.

F. B. CHILTON, General Manager.

Austin, Texas, Dec. 20, 1888.

"As early as possible after the adjournment of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention I deem it wise to issue an address that will in a measure foreshadow the policy of the bureau. I append same to the official proceedings of the convention in order that the great work may be begun at once.

"The Southern Inter-State Convention was the creature of wisdom and necessity, and through it the South has spoken in no uncertain tones. Combination and concentration was the need of the hour, unanimity of purpose and sternness of resolve the one sentiment, while determination of effort was the ruling passion. The whole south stands committed to an enterprise upon which hangs her prosperity and consistency, and there must be no faltering or halting along the line, and there will be done.

"Each member of the executive committee of this bureau, representing every southern state and territory, will be supplied with 1,000 copies of the proceedings of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention, and said members are earnestly requested to place a copy in the hands of the Governor and each member of both houses of the legislature of their respective States, and to draw their attention to it, and through some State committee, appointed by them for the purpose, properly memorialize said bodies in reference to the vital importance of acting upon the petitions addressed to them through the proceedings of the Southern Immigration Convention, which assembled at Montgomery, Ala., December 12, 1888.

"In this connection it is appropriate to note that immediately on the return of the Florida delegates to their State from the Inter-State Convention, they memorialized their legislature at once, and asked that an appropriation be made for a State Bureau of Immigration. Thus it is that Florida has lost no time in aligning herself with the convention, and it is firmly believed the legislature of Florida, as well as that of every other southern State, will show their wisdom and fidelity to the best interests of their respective States by granting such petitions. It is hoped that every State that has not already started will spur up and follow in the wake of Florida and profit by her example.

"In advance of legislative action and appropriation, it is earnestly hoped that every member of the executive committee will exert himself to organize a thorough State movement, which shall include, if possible, every county in his State, and also secure the interest of every real estate and business institution, with a view not only to home work and organization, but for the purpose of raising the pro rata of his State for the support of the Inter-State Bureau.

"It is urged that each member of the executive committee issue an address, which shall reach every county and business in his State, and that in it he shall insist on two things; first, that a truthful and systematic method of advertising be adopted whereby the whole State, each county, every resource and the leading business features can be advantageously shown, and that said advertising matter be gotten ready for distribution in accordance with the want of that special feature or locality, and that where foreign immigration is wanted matter shall be prepared in the language of the class desired. Second, that each county in the State take proper steps to register every acre of land for sale with as accurate a description of same as possible, and a fixed price at which said land is offered to hold good for the space of at least one year from the time said list is rendered, and that he urge all real estate agents and individual owners to list their lands for sale in order that said lists may be placed on the markets of the world and before investors and immigrants through the medium of the Southern Inter-State Bureau, which will use every endeavor to sell their lands and populate their sections.

"The headquarters of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau

will be established at \_\_\_\_\_. Branch offices will not be opened at other places as was at first contemplated from the fact that it would impair and possibly jeopardize the successful management of the whole. In the matter of population and development, we have enlisted for the war, and the fight will last until the desired climax has been reached; therefore, we will establish permanently where our interest will be best served. our displays conveniently massed, our exhibits seen, and our influence appreciated. New Orleans as a southern port of entry, with suitable buildings to accommodate the tide of foreign immigration that will naturally flow through its gates, will not only be a distributing point for the South, but will in course of events become the Castle Garden of numbers of the western States as well, thereby becoming one of the most populous and important cities of the Union. Savannah, it is believed, will also take the necessary steps to establish herself in the same line. A main exposition, as well as branch displays, will be made of all southern interests at various places throughout the Union. A number of prominent cities being at present earnest applicants in the matter of selection, therefore, it is urged that each State through proper channels, begin at once to mass at some eligible point as perfect a collection as possible of all its resources in order that the same may be in readiness to be shipped to exposition centers when indicated from this office. As soon as proper arrangements can be made there will be a standing southern exposition at some prominent city to which additions may be made by every State and territory by fresh shipments at all seasons of the year, and the display of their products and resources thereby kept continually up to the highest standard. Appointments will be made of a representative citizen from each State and territory to preside over their respective displays at this permanent exposition, and no effort will be spared by this bureau in the matter of advertising or management to make it the most successful move ever attempted in the exposition line. Every member of the Inter-State Bureau is earnestly requested to move at once in this matter and put all possible machinery in motion throughout his State as will insure the collection and maintenance of a creditable exhibit of the entire resources of his State.

#### ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

“The knowledge of how and what to advertise is a matter of no small moment to the South. It is estimated that in some States during the past year \$200,000 has been spent in various methods of advertising, that at least one-half of the matter was inappropriate and possibly three-fourths not of that class as proved attractive or served the purpose of its intention, and was therefore dumped aside, never circulated at all and was a dead loss; and that at least \$100,000 was spent by these States, for which they received no consideration. It is to the interest of every State, every county and every business to advertise itself properly. It is next most important that their matter should be wisely distributed and sure of reaching the points and classes for which it was intended. Also the many sections that desire foreign immigration will have to provide special matter through which to secure it, which matter has to be placed through the special agents of this bureau and which must be gotten up under arrangements made with these agents and in accordance with the laws governing the countries from which the immigration is desired. Therefore, it will be readily seen and understood that the advertising de-

partment of this bureau will be its first important feature, since it will not only indicate the best methods, but save countless thousands of dollars to the south. It will be our endeavor to select the best advertiser to be found as manager of the advertising department. This department will, through its employes, visit every State, city and territory, take contracts for work, execute them in the most approved style and after the most enlightened, attractive methods, saving to the south a vast amount of money and still leaving something for the support of the department. Under the management of the advertising department it is determined to have an advertising car, built specially for the purpose, the car to be attractive and labeled on both sides, "Advertising Car, Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau," under which will appear the name of every southern State and Territory. Each State will be provided with its own space for its matter. Said car will visit every State, city and town in the north, east and west from which immigration is desired, and will advertise the south and its resources as it has never been advertised before. In addition this car will be at all times provided with competent speakers who will interest and instruct the people wherever they go. The travels of this car shall be continuous and it will advertise every State, county, business and individual interest in the South—if the matter is only furnished with which to do it, and advertise it in a manner that will get near to all investors and immigrants. This car will also advertise all our expositions at the various places and will carry itself displays in miniature of some of the most important resources of every State.

#### LAND DEPARTMENT.

"Next to a perfect system of advertising the south, is the matter of settling immigrants and reaching investors and capitalists, and it will be the earnest and honest endeavor of this bureau to procure every worthy immigrant, captivate every capitalist and secure every investor—by having the means of doing so—on the spot.

"In that connection attention is asked to the following editorial which appeared in the Galveston and Dallas News:

#### THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

"The Inter-State Immigration Convention, which meets at Montgomery Ala., on the 12th instant, intends dealing, if the News understands the object of the convention aright, with the important question of settling up the unoccupied and uncultivated lands of the southern states. The plan of settlement of the same kinds of lands in some of the western and northwestern states has been so satisfactory within recent years that the southern states are encouraged to attempt an effort in the same direction. Comparatively speaking, in many respects the spare lands in the southern states present far greater inducements to location than do the spare lands in the western and northwestern states, but the development of the latter states through immigration has been markedly far in excess of the former. Yet the southern states possess equally as good lands, have far superior climatic conditions, and the lands therein are capable of a greater variety of production. The progress of settlement in the older southern states has been very slow. Indeed, in most of them there has been no progress made whatever in this direction since the close of the war between the states. Texas, of all the

southern states proper, is the only one that may be said to have attracted population and settlement, and even in Texas the movement has been exceedingly limited compared with the western states.

"At an immigration convention, held at Dallas, Texas, about one year ago, a general movement on the part of the railroads and the people was organized, and a State Bureau formed looking to the settlement of vast bodies of spare lands held in this State, but the effort up to this time has not resulted in as much good as the merits of the undertaking warranted. The News in saying this does not under-estimate for an instant the valuable and untiring efforts and personal service rendered in this connection, making especial mention of the individual work done by Colonel Chilton, in charge of the State Immigration Bureau, which was located at Austin. But no single individual, only partially supported and working with insufficient means, can accomplish a great deal.

"One of the best informed railroad men in the State, who has had large practical experience in the settling up of Kansas and other western states, said to a News representative the other day that the greatest drawback Texas had to contend with in the matter of immigration was the lack of knowledge which intending immigrants had concerning the price of lands held for sale in the State. When Kansas was settled up the railroad and government lands in the State were placed upon the market at a stated price, and the immigrant who came to Kansas in the early days knew before he left his home just exactly what kind of land he could buy, where it was located, and the exact price he would have to pay for it. In Texas the same conditions do not exist, and hence the railroads find it impossible to locate immigrants here, no matter how anxious they may be to do so. If different county organizations throughout the State would send into some central organization the number of acres of land for sale in the various counties, the character and location of the land, and the price at which it could be purchased, then the chances are that something could be done by the railroads in the line of settling up the State. As long as the individual owners of land, however, are themselves in the nature of speculators, expecting to put up the price of their lands as the immigrants come into the State to settle upon them, then nothing much will be accomplished. Cheap lands will attract immigrants, and the railroads will have no difficulty in selling cheap lands in Texas and other southern states. But these lands must be placed at a cheap valuation before they are put upon the market and held there, otherwise the end in view will be defeated. It is not high priced but cheap lands that intending immigrants are after, and before immigration can be made to flow briskly into the southern states some system will have to be devised by which the individual owners of spare lands in these states will place their property upon the market in large bodies at a fixed value to actual settlers. When this is done the railroads may reasonably be expected to do the rest."

And the following editorial from the Montgomery Advertiser, Ala., is a true solution to the immigration question of placing all vacant lands on markets where they will attract attention:

"The Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention was a success. The attendance was large and the representation first-class. Business men left their homes and journeyed long distances in order to lend the weight of their influence and names to the great project, which, if realized, will revolutionize the situation now existing in many parts of the

south by introducing settlers who will help build up the neglected and waste places. Just think of our own Alabama and of the fact that not over one-third of its 32,000,000 acres are improved and cultivated. Yet in the last twenty years thousands of our people have gone west seeking fresher land, when there were twenty millions of acres in their own State, awaiting the woodman's axe and the farmer's plow. Those forests should be felled and that land put to the use for which it was intended."

The members of the convention were in dead earnest and had but one object in view, and that was to devise a plan by which desirable immigrants from the North and West and from Europe can be turned in this direction instead of going to the bleak and inhospitable regions around the great lakes and at the foot of the Rocky mountains. The plan agreed upon is a plain and practical one, in the carrying out of which every Southern State has a representative, and if the people, and they are the land owners most vitally interested, will join hands with the general manager of the Bureau of Immigration it will not be long before the good effects of this convention will be visibly felt."

The writers of the above editorials have a clear and correct conception of the positive necessity of the situation. In my own state work, I have had some severe and bitter experiences on account of want of facilities for closing definite contracts and permanently settling whole colonies of emigrants. I have exhausted every resource at my command, and even had them booked for Texas, and yet an agent from Kansas; Minnesota or Dakota swooped down upon them, displayed his wares, sold them land, took them in charge and piloted them to their new location. This, too, in face of the fact that any state in the South could have furnished them more inducements and better land at half the cost, and it is a well demonstrated fact that this order of things would continue were we to be content with a newspaper and letter bombardment at long range. Capitalists, investors and immigrants cannot be reached through fairy tales, and thus it is that the best class of advertising matter sent by mail or through disinterested channels is like seed sown at random and left to grow and produce of itself.

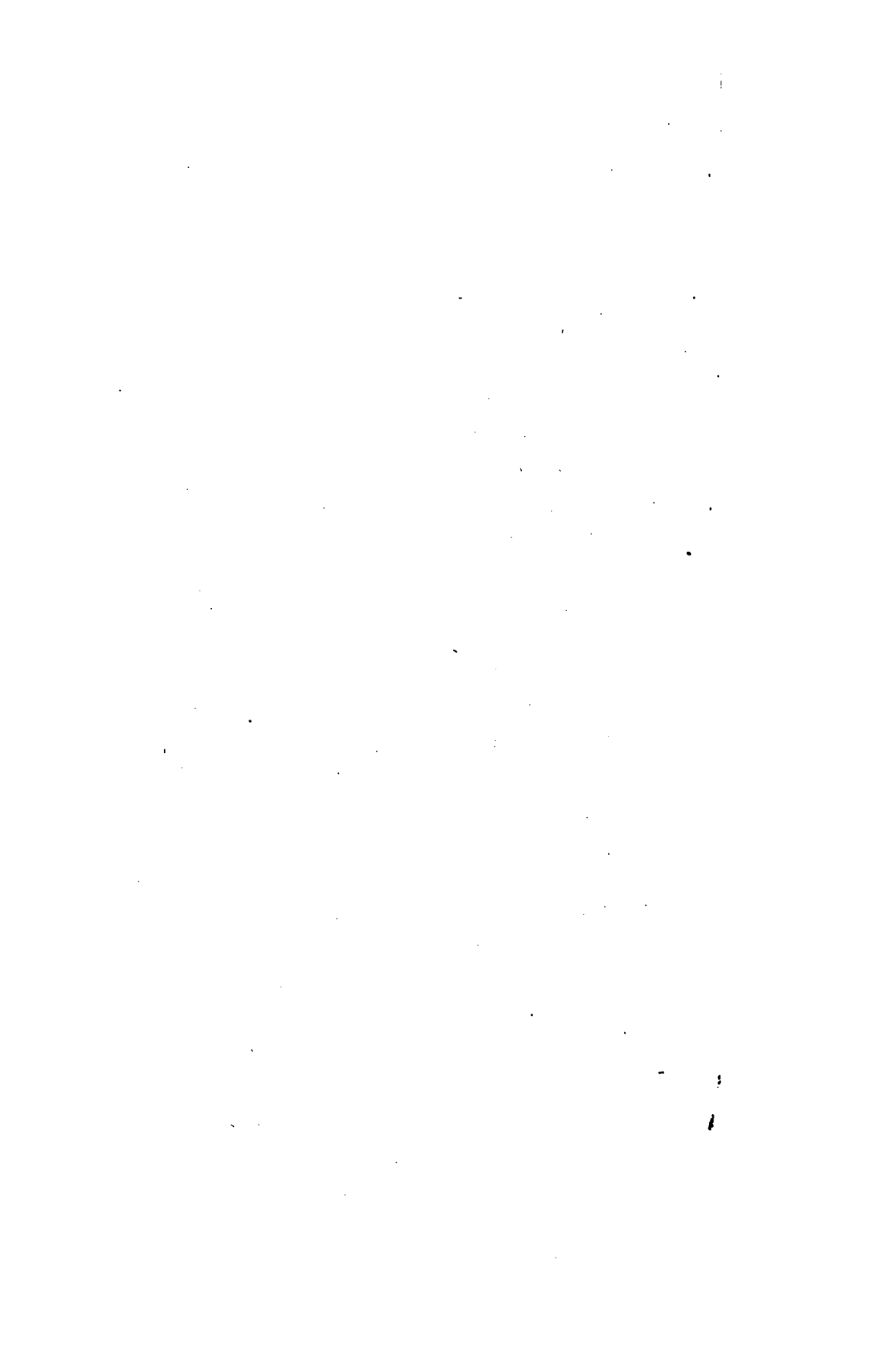
Therefore, it is the determination of this bureau to have built a real estate or land car specially adapted to the purpose. This car, like the advertising car, will have emblazoned on both its sides: "Southern Interstate Immigration Bureau. Special Land Car for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia." In this car there shall be, as near as possible to obtain from every available source, a complete list and description of every acre of vacant land, for sale at a fixed price, in every state and territory in the South. This car and the entire land department shall be under the management of the very best talent we can procure, and the car will be provided with the very best species of information, including maps, charts, land laws, abstracts, statutes, etc., of each state, and shall be provided with competent speakers, who can enlighten the public and influence the interested. This car, with its entire paraphernalia of information, will follow immediately after the advertising car, and continually work in the interest of every state, county and individual who will contribute advertising matter, furnish reliable lists of lands with descriptions of same at a fixed price to hold good for at least the space of one year, and who will divide commissions with the bureau for finding a purchaser for the same. This

plan will not only place all the unoccupied lands of the South in all the markets of the Union and Europe, and bring the merits of each locality directly before the intending investor and immigrant, but it will actually sell the lands and ticket the immigrant directly to them. The division of commissions will be used to help maintain this branch of the bureau, and the whole conduct of the department will be so systematical as to insure perfect harmony and satisfaction and direct benefits to every locality. It has been suggested that each state could do this herself, and that individuals could do the same; wisdom dictates to the contrary. We would then find a clash of interests, a competition in business, a comparison of resources, and soon realize an absolute failure. We would have possibly several cars or individuals representing different localities coming together at the same city of exposition, and of course through diversity of interests the South would suffer and the whole matter be viewed as a personal undertaking for private purposes, and therefore have no weight or influence. It is the firm determination of the general manager of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau to watch with untiring energy every interest of each and every one of the Southern States and territories. He feels that the honor and integrity of the whole South as to the conduct of this bureau in the matter of statements, reliability, honesty, competency and unqualified impartiality has been confined to his care and he intends to be responsible to his people for an honest, impartial administration of each and every duty pertaining to his position; therefore, everything that honor, wisdom and love can suggest will be used for the advancement of the interests of the South and its people.

#### EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

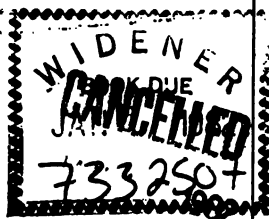
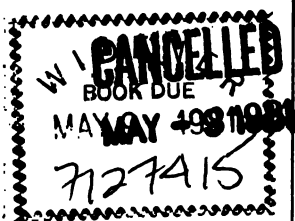
The editorial department will be presided over by the very best talent that it is possible to secure. It is hoped that every newspaper and journal printed in the south will place itself on file. Each state will have its own space and each paper its separate file, in order that inquirers and visitors may readily find what they want. In every connection in which the immediate wants and prosperity of individual sections are considered, your state and county papers should not be forgotten. The press is not only the great educator of the people and main lever of advanced civilization, but it is conceived to be an infallible exponent of, and true index to, the views and tastes of the community or state from which it issues. If it is silent as to the advantages of its surroundings, the advantages do not exist; and if it has nothing to urge in favor of immigration to its section, it is reasonably supposed that immigration is not wanted. It is wise policy to not only keep in mind your home papers but to patronize and support them liberally. Without them you cannot reach your own people or organize your own forces, and unless their policy is energetic and progressive you lose prestige abroad when brought in contact with competitive journalism. It is requested that every official of this bureau and other individuals who receive a copy of the proceedings of the Southern Interstate Immigration convention and this address, furnish matter therefrom as near as possible to every newspaper and journal published in his state, and it is requested of all state and county papers throughout the south that are interested in assisting in and stimulating this great movement which is of vital importance to the whole country, that they from time to time publish the acts and proceedings so said convention until the whole shall have been placed before







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